The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The corner stone of a Jewish temple was laid in Nashville yesterday by the Masons.

—Another cloud burst at Austin, Nev., yesterday, flooding the town badly. No lives were lost.

—Ambrose Lambert, a carpenter, while at work on a new building in Columbus, Ohio, yesterday, was instantly killed by a falling timber.

—By the falling of a derrick at the new railway bridge near Defiance, Ohio, yesterday, two men, named Bicknell and Brewster, were fatally injured.

—A number of prominent citizens leave Kingston, Ont., to-morrow for Alexandria Bay to visit Chief Justice Wallis, ex-Vice President Breckenridge, and the Governors of four different States of the Union.

—The jury in the case of John Franks, charged with rape on a young girl named Elizabeth Boston, at Maysville, Ind., a short time since, brought in a verdict of "guilty." Frank was sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary.

—Preble county, Ohio, yesterday elected, unanimously, Gunckle delegates for Congress. Montgomery county will do the same next Saturday, which insures Gunckle's renomination for Congress. Darke has already elected a solid Gunckle delegation.

—Preparations for the Northern Indiana Fair and Exposition are progressing finely. The large premium list, over fifteen thousand dollars, is drawing exhibitors from Illinois, Michigan and Ohio, and a large number of entries have already been made from these States.

—Lord Dufferin and suite left Chicago for Detroit last evening. The Governor General will make a short stay in Detroit, and thence proceed to Ottawa, stopping at a number of intermediate cities. After having rested at Toronto a few days, he intends visiting New York.

—James Hamilton, a young farmer living near Columbus, Ohio, completed his career yesterday by deliberately walking into the river and drowning himself. He persistently refused all offers of assistance, and was drowned in sight of some of his friends. He had been dissipating for some time.

—T. W. Cardoza, colored State Superintendent of Public Instruction of Mississippi, has entered suit in the Circuit Court in St. Louis against the *Evening Dispatch* of that city for libel, asking $50,000 damages, for publishing, a few days ago, a paragraph to the effect that Cardoza had been arrested for forging warrants on the school fund. The offensive paragraph was apologized for the day following its publication.

—An expedition under the command of Col. Anson Mills, consisting of three companies of the Third Cavalry, one company of the Thirteenth and one of the Fourteenth Infantry, is now encamped near Rawlins, Wyoming. Three other companies of cavalry and twenty Shoshone Indians will join the command in the Sweet Water Valley. The instructions are to thoroughly scout the Valley of Sweet Water, Powan and Big Horn rivers, and the country to the southern extremity of the Yellow Stone, and administer the most severe punishment possible to all Indians found off their reservations. Much is expected of this expedition, which is finely equipped, and will be in the field about three months.

THE FAMINE IN ASIA MINOR.

Five Thousand Persons Dead of Starvation in One District—Dead Bodies Lying in the Streets.

Rev. Dr. Clark, of the American Board of Foreign Missions, has received a letter from Rev. J. O. Barrows, of Cesarea, dated July 10, in which he gives some thrilling details of the terrible famine now prevailing in that region. Mr. Barrows writes:

"While at Yozgat, which is eighty or ninety miles north of us, I witnessed the ravages of the famine, which is very severe, and also beyond toward Angora. Many villages are entirely deserted. In some, one or two, or three or four families or parts of families remain. In the district of Sungarlu (which is beyond Yozgat, and in which city there is a Protestant Church) as many as 5,000 persons have died of starvation. But the horrors of this famine are indescribable. Many people have subsisted on grass for weeks and then died. Beggars have flocked to the cities, and there many of them have died because they could not get a morsel of bread. Old men, mothers with babes at their breasts, young men that have become children, young boys and girls, half naked, crying, fainting, dying—this is famine. Beggars have flocked to our doors; we have given what we could, and are still doing the same; some relief has been afforded by contributions of friends in Stamboul and other places, but it is only a drop in the bucket. Mr. Farnsworth has made a long tour among famine-stricken people, and given from friends in Stamboul some $500, and by this means 500 people will be kept alive, but multitudes are dying now and will yet die. The people of this country give but little; with rare exceptions the more wealthy Moslems give nothing. Selfishness reigns. Every man lives for himself. The Mohammedan religion is a religion of selfishness. If a man does any good deed it is that he himself may be benefited. There is no public spirit—no love to man as such. But what the famine is can be known only to those who see it. We say that so many have died. These statistics are cold things. Famine is the going out in outer darkness, wretchedness and death of all that goes to make up human life. You find a little, half-naked girl of eight or ten years, sitting in some corner of the street crying. She is in the matter. Her father and mother are dead, or have abandoned her. She has not a friend, or one to care for her on earth; she has nothing to eat. She pleads and reaches out her bony hands to every passer-by; or perhaps gets enough in all the day to buy one piece of bread. This kind of life lasts a few weeks, and she is picked up by those who have been ordered to bury the dead that they may find in the streets. When in Yozgat I heard a cry of children in the crowded streets before me; I looked and saw three little girls. The oldest was perhaps ten or eleven, the second six or seven, and the youngest three or four. The little one wanted to be carried. The oldest was too feeble, but finally, bending down, took the little one on her back. The other could clung to her ragged clothes, and so they went on, all crying together. But such a sight! It made an impression that I believe will never be effaced from my mind. These children were so poor that the flesh which covered their teeth was a mere skin, and as they cried the expression of their countenances was something too horrible and pitiable than I had conceived possible before. These three were left clinging to each other, dying together, with no one to care for them. One hears here and there of instances that the tender mercies of the wicked are indeed cruel. One is forced to exclaim, Oh, God, what will the end be! why must there be such terrible suffering? But God is good and man is sinful. Bodies have lain in the streets one, two, and even three or four days before burial, and the dogs have feasted on them. Many of our Protestant communities and families have suffered greatly. At Sanguru some of the brethren have sold house, shop, household furniture, beds, clothing, everything, and now must beg or starve. In one village there was one Protestant family; the father, mother, and all the children but two have died of starvation. In the village of Injeh there was a pleasant little Protestant community, several of whom were members of the church, with a preacher residing with them. But they were poor. Last winter their provisions failed, and there seemed to be nothing but starvation before them. But this preacher went to the city of Yozgat and purchased flour, becoming responsible for the pay himself, and so he kept alive six families. But now unless the preacher can be repaid his creditors will take everything from him. I was a very kind and generous thing that he did! I feel like appealing to friends in America to help him out of his dilemma. The board do not wish us to make special appeals to our friends for aid in carrying on our missionary work, but this is a matter of humanity. If American Christians could see how some of their fellow Christians here are suffering, they would certainly imitate our English Christian friends and others in Stamboul, who have given liberally for this object."

A Lion and Her Cage—A Terrible Scene.

(From the Troy (N. Y.) Times of August 12.)

The Great Eastern Circus, bound from Schenectady, reached Saratoga at 2 o'clock this morning. The cage containing one lion, loaded on a platform car, struck the Delaven bridge, about five miles below Ballston, and threw one car off the track and broke the cage and released the lion. The men surrounded him with revolvers and tried to drive him back in the cage, but he would not go. They tied a piece of raw meat to the bell-cord and drew it along the ground before the animal, but he could not be coaxed. Finally they took the engine, went to Ballston, got a young calf out of a market, and tied it in the car. When the lion saw the calf in the car he made a spring for it, and was immediately shut in, the calf, meanwhile, crying piteously. A large crowd witnessed the thrilling scene. Our informant, an eye-witness, says that the moment the lion bounded into the car he could hear the crouching of the bones of the unfortunate calf. He describes the scene as really touching as well as terrible. After the accident the brakeman on the train dropped his lantern and started for the woods. The lion's trainer hastily called him back, and just in time, as the lion was preparing to follow the bait. The trainer said that for no more dangerous temptation could have been laid before the lion. After reaching Saratoga the cage was quicked up to the door, and an attempt made to force him into it, but up to 9 o'clock it was unsuccessful. The neighborhood where it occured is sparsely settled, but was aroused. Very few people would come near the cars, inasmuch as the lion, for a time, sat upon one of the cars in a threatening attitude.

FIRST EDITION.

CHATAUQUA.

Personal Notes.

Brief Descriptions of Noted Personages—Interesting Facts About Them—Representatives of Various Denominations—Thursday's Services—Discourse by Dr. Deems.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

FAIR POINT, THURSDAY EVENING, August 13, 1874.

Heavy Artillery.

About every man you meet here has a handle to his name; and the women likewise. Once I feared you would have to get the Theological Seminary to forward me a title by lightning express, but sober second thought brought a conviction that there was such a thing as patting one straw too many upon the spinal column of a very useful Oriental quadruped, and so I forebore and have made an effort to worry along without titular distinction.

But even amid all this profusion of titles, the usual law holds good. There are some whose names shine resplendent—locomotive reflectors, as it were, calcium lights, so to speak, stars of the first magnitude, if you will, before the brightness of which, lesser lights pale. There's Dr. J. H. Vincent himself, on the sunny side of forty. He began to exhibit peculiar talent for the Sunday school work about ten or twelve years ago, and was then put at the head of the Sunday School Department of the M. E church. I think he is generally acknowledged to be the ablest man in that line in the United States, and that without making any denominational distinction. He is scholarly without pedantry, very quick witted, the embodiment of energy, a good man, an interesting preacher, a courteous gentleman, and withal possessed of wonderful executive ability—that being perhaps his especial excellence. He has revolutionized the Sunday school work of the M. E church in the last decade. His perfect management of this Assembly is a pretty good evidence of his power.

Then L. T. Townsend, of the Boston Theological School,—the great training place for Methodist Episcopal preachers,—has been here. Dr. Townsend delivered an address here that had to be repeated at Johnstown, and is to be published. He is the author of "The Sword and Garment," "Credo" and other books of that class, which, though dealing with the heaviest truths, are written with such an elegance and beauty of diction and such a force of logic, that they are popular among all classes of readers,—except those of the Beadle Dime Novel persuasion. Dr. Townsend figuratively is a Swamp Angel, among theologians and library men. He talked about an hour the other day, and as he talked

"the wonder grew
That one small head could carry all he knew."

Rev. C. H. Fowler, D. D., is perhaps the center of Methodistic power in the West. He is President of the Northwestern University at Evanston, which is a combination of half a dozen colleges under one management. He is noted as a deep, original, independent thinker and a "worker." He has been known to hold to a talk uninterruptedly for thirty six hours. He is just thirty seven years of age and spoke the thirty-seventh anniversary of his birthday on this ground last Tuesday, preaching the sermon of which I told you heretofore. "Charlie" Fowler, as he is affectionately called, is a man of fine physique, full of *abandon* as a boy, a Prince of cricket players, and as popular socially as he is eminent intellectually.

Mrs. Jennie F. Willing, sister to Dr. Fowler, is a lion of woman here. She is also very popular in M. E. circles in Pittsburgh. She is a leader in the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, and has spoken on that subject in nearly all the Eastern and Western States. She has license to preach (so I think, and is the wife of a presiding elder in an Illinois conference. Poor man! what a distressing situation. Stores of people have pointed him out to me as the husband of the popular Mrs. Willing. Mrs. Willing is a pretty woman, not tall, rather robust in form, easy and graceful in manner, with a chubby face, dimpled with a perpetual smile, and a voice chiefly characteristic for its sympathetic mimicking. She holds the Professorship of English Language and Literature in one of our Western Colleges. She has been talking on Sanctification, playing croquet, holding prayer meetings, speechmaking on Sunday school topics, and seems to be equally at home whether playing or working.

J. B. Tyler, Esq., is another of the marked ones. He is Superintendent of the Sunday School Department of the Presbyterian church, and stands high among Sunday School workers. He made a fine address the other day which several of the speakers here complimented by quoting from.

Rev. Dr. A. L. Chapin is another eminent Presbyterian, who has been here. He is President of Beloit College, Wisconsin, and "out West" ranks among the strong men. To speak he is eloquent, though inclined to be just a little too dogmatic.

Rev. H. Clay Trumbull is known among Sunday School workers as, perhaps, the leading Presbyterian champion of the institution. He is a learned scholar and has written quite a number of popular books, for teachers, and in reference to the Sunday School work. He is a voluminous contributor also to the current literature of the day in reference to Sunday Schools. Trumbull is not a good speaker so far as elocution is concerned, but commands attention to what he says.

Miss Morris, of Brooklyn, is a lady of quiet, unobtrusive demeanor, but one of the best primary and infant class teachers in the country. She is a representative of Presbyterianism, I think, is a graduate of the Oswego Training School and has been noted as a successful educator for several years. She was in Pittsburgh at the last State Sunday School Convention, and will be remembered there for her practical method of teaching.

There are other workers of whom I will make mention at another time.

Thursday's Services.

This was a quiet day. There were only four-ten services, including the different sectional meetings and impromptu gatherings.

Ralph Wells taught one of the classes in the morning and gave a very satisfactory exemplification of his method of success.

The general public services commenced this morning at ten o'clock, with a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Deems, of the Church of the Strangers, New York. Dr. Deems is a man approaching fifty years of age, of medium height, graceful in form, and has a very pleasant countenance rendered so by a heavy growth of iron gray hair. He is a representative of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church, and was transported to New York by Commodore Vanderbilt, because he was Mrs. Vanderbilt's pastor. The Commodore brought him the church in which he now preaches, and the Vanderbilt influence backs him, and he seems to be worshipped by many gentlemen and support. He has the appearance of a practical, quick witted, affable gentleman, and one who is sincerely desirous of good. He preached from the text, "I am the voice of one crying in the wilderness." He is very graceful in manner, and has an affluence of choice language, but never seemed to strain after effect. He first talked of the voice as the best method of communication; as the chief modern instrument of the Deity, when the greatest truths were to be promulgated. John therefore used the most striking figure when he styled himself a "voice." Then it was the divine order that work should come before rest. The rough before the smooth. John was not a smooth preacher, but he was preparing the way. John did not preach a smooth doctrine, but called men to work—to "prepare the way of the Lord, to make his paths straight." Then lastly preparing the way of the Lord personally meant to lend the heart to a proper conception of the Lord, and of ourselves. Sometimes our thoughts of God were too high; these must be lowered in the sense of locking upon him as our nearest helper and friend. Sometimes they were too low; these must be raised in the sense of having confidence that he could do all things. Sometimes thoughts of self were too high; these must be cut down, some times they were too low; these must be raised up, in the sense of having a proper idea of personal influence and personal responsibility.

This outline was elaborated with great beauty of language and illustration. The sermon was symmetrical throughout and without being in the least sensational. Dr. Deems created a sensation, as having probably preached the best sermon in the true sense of that term that has thus far marked the assembly proceedings. I mean by that, it was not perhaps as profound as Dr. Fowler's or some others, but was wanting in just a shade less elaborate in thought, it was more definite in its spiritual aims—was infused with rather more spiritual life.

Following the sermon a half hour was spent in musical exercises. Prof. Bliss, of Chicago, singing several solos by request.

In the afternoon Rev. Dr. J. F. Hurst, President of Drew Theological Seminary, New Jersey, lectured on "The Imagination in Teaching." The point of the Dr.'s discourse was that the teacher must first use his or her imagination to picture the scene upon the mind, aided by all possible knowledge of the locality or the circumstances, and then there would be no difficulty in picturing it to and impressing it upon the mind of the scholar. Dr. Hurst is yet this side of forty years of age, but fills one of the highest positions in the educational department of the M. E Church, being the successor of the late Dr. J. H. McClintock.

The remainder of the afternoon was occupied by some crusaders with a temperance prayer meeting, and by others in attendance at a blackboard lesson conducted by Frank Beard and Rev. W. F. Crafts.

In the evening Rev. Dr. E. O. Haven, of Syracuse, lectured on "Rust's Bud, Blossom, Fruit," in which he gave some of his personal experiences as a teacher, and gave some very practical rules for the guidance of teachers. His main idea was that no true system of general education had ever been devised or flourished except under the fostering influences of Christianity, and that therefore the Sunday School as the embodiment of the Christian idea demanded the highest talent, the widest culture, and the greatest perseverance. As yet, it was but the bud, nearing the blossom, the fruit of which would be a revivified church and a greater impulse to Christianity.

After the lecture the audience was entertained with a stereoscopican journey from New York to California.

Visitors.

Many visitors from Mayville came over to-night. It is the fashion for all travelers east or west who get within reach, to stop here, if only for a few hours, and thus the transient population of the camp is generally large.

To-morrow.

Bishop Simpson and wife arrived this evening and the Bishop speaks to morrow afternoon. It is to be a heavy day, as half a dozen general public services are announced.

"Crusading"

is strong here. There are many Ohioans, and they are anxious about the result of the vote next Tuesday on the new constitution. The feeling is against the document because of its license clause, and it runs so high that preparations are being made for all the Ohio voters here to get home on Tuesday in time to vote. The meeting here will not close in time, but the women have agreed to keep this moving while the men go back to vote—as least an announcement made to that effect this afternoon created great enthusiasm.

Applause.

They are not chary of applause here. They don't seem to care for being in meetin'. Last Sunday the speakers were frequently rewarded with hand clapping testimonials of approval, and it is the rule to so express a sentiment of approval either for a lecture, sermon, or, I had almost said, prayer. W. B. H.

TARENTUM CAMP MEETING.

Large Attendance—Good Order—Interesting Review of Sunday Services.

TARENTUM, MONDAY, August 17, 1874.

Sunday morning as anticipated, and greatly desired, dawned clear and beautiful. All nature was aglow. The refreshing breeze, the singing birds, and the whole face of nature smiling radiantly seemed to say in words too audible to be misunderstood, "The day at least shall be all that could be desired." As early as seven o'clock the people came pouring in from all directions, in wagons, carriages, express wagons, sawing machine wagons, carts, on horseback, and not a few on that oft used and exceedingly necessary animal "Shank's mare." Still they came, crowding, pouring, rushing pell-mell, until when the bell rang for service at 8 o'clock, fully 2,000 human beings had congregated on these lovely grounds. Oh! what a convenient season for the studious and thoughtful phrenologist. Here he might have studied to his heart's content, and have gone home at night as mixed and muddled in his peculiar ideas of human nature, as to have been somewhat weary and disgusted with his favorite theory. The crowd was made up of

All Classes of the Community.

City folks were prominent, and how joyful and happy they looked, away from the dust, dirt and heat of the crowded, busy street. Their complexions have attained some of the freshness and beauty, which nature intended they should possess. Then the hardy, ruddy farmer and the wife of his toil, laying aside for one day, at least all thought of land and crops, poor corn and short oats, and spending the day in pleasure, according to the dictates of their social consciences. Then the country lads and lassies, who have all year long been watching and waiting eagerly for campmeeting Sunday. All, all are here, and many more. Of the amusing and in many cases, of the unkind remarks that were made, in regard to locks, figure, dress, &c., it is unnecessary to speak—a volume might be filled with those alone; but this must suffice: An intelligent and refined city lady, after taking a prolonged and accurate survey of the different styles of dress, was heard to exclaim in accents bordering somewhat on sarcasm, "Well, I'll have to be very simple in selecting styles for my winter dresses."

The Order

for so large an audience was exceedingly good. Three boys, however, were arrested on the grounds for disorderly conduct, but were released on giving bail to appear before the grounds. Three persons at Natrona, a small town on the W. P. R. R.—one mile from the camp grounds, were arrested for selling liquor on Sunday, and without license. They were held in bail in the amount of $400, to appear for a hearing at Tarentum on Monday at 4 o'clock. The riot act was read to four others. Col. J. H. Stewart makes an efficient Chief of Police.

The Religious Exercises

of the day, were generally solemn and impressive. At 8 o'clock A. M. the old veteran of the Pittsburgh conference—Rev. T. M. Hudson preached to an exceedingly large audience from Isaiah 63 chapter, 1-5 verses. Although now 74 years old, feeble and trembling as he stands in the pulpit, he seems to retain the power and eloquence of his younger days. Tears were freely shed—the sermon making a deep impression. At 10½ A. M. Rev. D. Bowen of Christ M. E. church of your city preached on "The Mystery of Godliness." The audience which had assembled to hear this noted minister numbered fully 4,000. He preached as seldom man preaches. His powerful arguments were clothed in the choicest of language, and in his frequent outbursts of eloquence, he carried his vast audience completely with him. His auditors were frequently moved to tears, and often did the hearty "Amen" resound through the tented grove. He preached one hour and twenty five minutes, and had he preached longer, none would have been dissatisfied. At 3 P. M. Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., President of the Pittsburgh Female College, preached a clear, forcible and logical sermon on "Many called, but few chosen."

His sermons never fail to carry with them a melting, telling effect. At 8 P. M., Rev. S. M. Vernon, of East Liberty, preached from John, 21 chapter, 14th and 15th verses. His theme was listened to with the profoundest attention. His points were well taken. He never started a proposition without establishing it. The audience seemed moved, and after closing with an affecting and effective appeal to sinners, an opportunity was given for any who so desired to present themselves at the altar—five came forward. An extended prayer meeting was then held, which lasted several hours. Thus closed one of the most pleasant and profitable days ever seen on Tarentum camp ground.

AMICUS JUS.

BEAVER FALLS.

Among the Churches — Corner Stone of a New Episcopal Church Laid—Politics Becoming Animated—Business of the Place Etc.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BEAVER FALLS, Pa., Aug. 18, 1874.

The Churches

Last Sabbath the Second Street Methodist Church was re opened, after having been nearly painted and frescoed. This church is young but prosperous, and among the fixed facts of the community.

Very interesting and imposing services were held yesterday afternoon by the Episcopal church in connection with the laying of the corner stone of a new church edifice now being built on a beautiful site. The services were conducted by Revs. Spalding and Scarborough, of Pittsburgh, and others.

The several churches hold union services alternately in the churches on Sabbath evenings, when the various ministers and members harmoniously unite.

Politics.

Candidates for the various offices are passing around among "the dear people" with the customary "hand shaking" and "wire pulling." There is a prospect for a lively campaign this Fall in Beaver county. The Republicans, Democrats and Prohibitionists are all at work. The first two parties named are urging their friends not to leave their old parties, but to secure the best men they can from the nominations made. The Prohibitionists urge that an effort will be made next winter to repeal "Local Option" in the county, and that only tried and true temperance men should be elected to the offices from the lowest to the highest in the gift of the people. The temperance element are divided to some extent among themselves, some favoring independent candidates, others thinking that the best men should be selected from the parties. If the last named party succeeds in bringing in harmony, it will make itself felt throughout the county.

Business.

Business is not very brisk. The cutlery is repairing and a new factory for "coffins" will be erected and commenced with the Winter.

The wonderful saw, invented by Emmerson of this place, to cut stone, has created a vast deal of excitement. It is perhaps the greatest success in that line to be found anywhere.

W.

THE COAL PRODUCTION.

Interesting Statistics as to the Trade.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Your issue of Monday contains a very interesting table showing the aggregate shipments of coal from Pittsburgh, by river, in each year, from 1814 to 1872 amounting in twenty nine years to 737,931,101 bushels.

The phrase, *millions of bushels*, conveys to the minds of most persons, but an indefinite idea of either quantity or bulk. It will be better understood in the present instance, by a comparison with more familiar standards. If we assume a railroad car load to be two hundred and fifty bushels—say two and one-half tons, the number of bushels above stated would make two million, nine hundred and fifty-one thousand, seven hundred and twenty four car loads.

Allowing a car and its connections, to be thirty feet in length, we would have a train sixteen thousand five hundred and eighty two miles long, or, about equal to two-thirds of the circumference of the globe. If a railroad company were to dispatch the trains of thirty cars each, (about two miles of cars) per day, every day in the year, it would require more than twenty seven and a half years to transport this coal.

About one hundred thousand bushels of coal are mined from an acre. It will thus be seen that we have in twenty-nine years, exhausted our coal field to the extent of seven thousand three hundred and eighty acres, or, about eleven and one half square miles.

The shipments for 1872 (the last in the table referred to) amounted to 54,208,800 bushels, or, two hundred and sixteen thousand eight hundred and thirty-two car loads, and would make a train twelve hundred and thirty-two miles long; exhausting four hundred and fifty two acres, or, about two-thirds square miles of coal.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

HARRISBURG.

The State Convention To-Day.

Harmony and Good Feeling Prevalent.

The Allegheny Delegation Solid for Graham for Lieutenant Governor.

Probable Nomination of Paxson on First Ballot.

The Ticket to be Olmsted, Paxson, Allen and Heath.

Graham Refuses to be Proposed for Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Senator Rutan for Permanent Chairman.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette

HARRISBURG, PA., August 18, 1874.

The Republican State Convention assembles in this city to-morrow, and, about all the delegations having arrived during the day, a busy and interesting political scene is observable to-night. Among the gentlemen here from Allegheny county, and who are working for Senator Graham for Lieutenant-Governor, are Colonel Bayne, Mayor Fleming, Henry M. Long, F. M. Magee, Stephen H. Gayer, John H. Hane, and others.

At the Lochiel House.

A very large crowd gathered to-night at the Lochiel House. The three delegations from Philadelphia, Allegheny and Butler counties have been caucussed. The Allegheny delegation is solid for Graham for Lieutenant Governor, and Paxson, of Philadelphia, for Supreme Judge. The Butler county delegation is undecided, but informally are for Olmsted for Lieutenant Governor, and Paxson for Judge. The ticket to-morrow is quite sure to be, Olmsted for Lieutenant Governor, Allen for Auditor General, Paxson for Judge and Heath for Secretary of Internal Affairs. Paxson is sure of one hundred and eighty-seven votes. The delegates from Butler county tried to induce Mr. Graham to be proposed for Secretary of Internal Affairs in order to beat the Philadelphia slate, but he would not agree to the proposition.

The Feeling.

Harmony and good feeling is prevalent on all hands, and so far there has been no jangling or any display of bitterness or ill-feeling. Allegheny county will claim one of the secretaries of the convention. In case Graham's success in the Convention is not assured, his name will not be offered.

The Organization.

Senator Rutan, of Beaver county, will be permanent chairman of the Convention. Judge Paxson, it is claimed, will be nominated on the first ballot, though the friends of his opponent, Judge Butler, assert that the latter will exhibit more strength than is anticipated. For Lieutenant Governor the fight will be between Olmsted and Graham with the chances in favor of the former. In the event of a bitter fight between Paxson and Butler, it is intimated that Judge Logan of Westmoreland county will be sprung as a candidate. Fiennikan of Greene county is also being pressed for Lieutenant Governor and Jones of Susquehanna county, is out in opposition to Allen for Auditor General. He has the support of the northern counties. But there is scarcely a doubt but that the ticket will be as above foreshadowed.

VAN.

NEW YORK.

Meeting of the Beecher Investigating Committee.

The Approaching Protestant Episcopal Convention.

NEW YORK, August 18, 1874.

The Approaching Protestant Episcopal Convention.

The approaching General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to be held in this city in October next, will be one of the most important in the history of that large and wealthy community. Twenty-six permanent committees and joint committees, who have been appointed at previous sessions, will submit reports embodying the fruits of their labors. A petition is now before the House of Bishops asking for the consecration of a number of additional missionary bishops for the west and northwest. A project has been agitated in the House for a missionary bishop for the Indians and another to the blacks of the South. The subject of inter communion with the Russo-Greek Church has been reported to the commission, who have visited Constantinople and did the same at Athens before the Patriarch of that city. Another commission on the friendly intercourse with the Church of Sweden have visited Stockholm, and also prepared a report to the Convention. The call for a Church Congress, to meet a few days in advance of the General Convention, to discuss various church topics, has met with a varied reception. In some quarters the idea is strongly urged, while in others the project is looked upon as an attempt to unduly influence the Convention. W.

Meeting of the Beecher Investigating Committee.

The sub-committee of the investigating committee of Plymouth church, consisting of Messrs. Sage, Morrissee and Beach, met at 10 o'clock to-day, for the purpose of consultation as to how the report should be drawn up. It was decided to commit the preparation of the draft of this report to Mr. Winslow, to be submitted to the other two members of the committee for revision. These in turn will submit it to an isquiral committee of six, who will make any alterations necessary, and then hand it over to the investigating committee of Plymouth church, who will report at a business meeting of the church.

The National Broadway Bank.

Francis A. Palmer, President of the National Broadway Bank, in regard to the suit instituted by the comptroller of the bank for the recovery of six millions of dollars, says the Broadway Bank does not owe the city or county the amount of one dollar, and that no unusual facilities were extended by the bank or any of its officers to any of the persons now known to have defrauded the city treasury.

WEATHER REPORT

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE PITTSBURGH, Pa., August 18, 1874.

Local Observations.

Time of Observ.	Bar.	Ther.	Humidt.	Wind	Weather.
7 A M	30.12	65	84	CALM	Foggy.
2 P M	30.06	87	45	N.	Fair.
9 P. M.	30.13	75	59	S. E.	Clear.

Mean Barometer, 30 11.
Thermometer, 75. Highest Thermometer, 88.
Lowest Thermometer, 62.

GEO. H. ROHR, Observer.

OBS'V. SERGT., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., August 19, 1874.

Probabilities for To-Day.

Over the New England and the Middle States, generally higher barometer, lower temperature and clear weather, with north to west winds over the former and variable winds over the latter.

Daily Bulletin.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATORY,
PITTSBURGH, August 18, 1874, 10:48 P. M.

The weather at Cairo was clear, thermometer 80; Cincinnati, clear, thermometer 81; Davenport, Iowa, clear, thermometer 71; St. Sully, Ind., clear, thermometer 78; Indianapolis, Ind., clear, thermometer 79; Keokuk, Iowa, clear, thermometer 80; Leavenworth, Kan., clear, thermometer 81; Louisville, Ky., clear, thermometer 85; Memphis, Tenn., clear, thermometer 80; Nashville, Tenn., clear, thermometer 80; Omaha, Neb., clear, thermometer 81; Pittsburgh, Pa., fair, thermometer 72; Shreveport, La., clear, thermometer 79; St. Louis, Mo., clear, thermometer 80; St. Paul, Minn., clear, thermometer 72; Vicksburg, clear, thermometer 76; Yankton, D. T., fair, thermometer 80; Fort Gibson, fair, thermometer 77; LaCrosse, clear, thermometer 71.

GEO. H. ROHR, Observer.

THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, August 18, 1874.

The Pittsburgh Marine Hospital.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury to-day authorized the Collector of Customs at Pittsburgh to offer for sale the Marine Hospital property in that city.

FOREIGN.

Another Battle Fought in Spain.

Heavy Losses on Both Sides.

Report on Marshal Bazaine's Escape.

The Guards Charged with Connivance.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Breadstuffs Market.

LONDON, August 17.—The Mark Lane *Express*, in its weekly review of the breadstuffs market, has the following: Bad weather has prevailed throughout the past week, but our farmers have kept a sharp lockout and have secured their crops. There are no reports of sprouting, though much wheat was stacked in poor condition in consequence of high winds and low temperature. The same weather has ruled on the continent. This will bring good samples to the front and increase the value of old stock. There is little difference in prices since the last reports, although the tendency is downward. France is sending back here cargoes shipped hence. The crops here and in France are mostly secure, and the dependence of both countries on foreigners is materially lessened. The latest estimates put our crop at seven per centum below an average.

Going to the United States.

LONDON August 18.—The Right Hon. Wm. E. Foster leaves shortly for the United States.

Obituary.

Wm. Fairbairn, a well known civil engineer, died to-day, aged 85.

CUBA.

Drafting for the Army.

HAVANA, August 18.—The recent decree ordering a draft of eligibles for military service contained a clause exempting any conscript on the payment of $1 000. Great numbers have availed themselves of the privilege, and consequently the progress in filling up the contingents for the different corps is very slow, and men are not coming in in sufficient numbers to meet the requirements of the war. The Captain General issued another decree to-day requiring persons drafted for the cavalry and colored militia seeking exemption not only to pay $1,000, but to procure able bodied substitutes. Conscripts for the white infantry will continue to be exempted on the same terms as heretofore.

FRANCE.

President MacMahon's Tour.

PARIS, August 18.—President MacMahon arrived at St. Malo this afternoon. His reception throughout his tour has been eminently satisfactory.

Report on Bazaine's Escape.

General Lewal has concluded the investigation into the circumstances of the escape of Marshal Bazaine. He reports that the majority of the guards are guilty of connivance, and Bazaine simply left by the open door.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Commandant Gonzales Sentenced.

ASPINWALL, August 8.—Commandate Gonzales, of the Magee outrage notoriety, and his accomplice, Baines, have been tried by court-martial and sentenced, the former to five years penal servitude, and Baines to two years. The sentence awaits the sanction of the Government.

SPAIN.

Leo de Urgel Captured by Carlists.

BAYONNE, August 18.—The Carlist Chieftain Tristancy has captured Leo de Urgel, sixty-seven miles north of Lerda. The fighting was desperate and the losses heavy on both sides. An immense quantity of stores fell into the hands of the Carlists.

SWITZERLAND.

Conference of Ultramontanes in Geneva.

GENEVA, August 18.—Leaders of the Ultramontane party are coming here from France, Austria, Germany, and Belgium to hold a conference.

BY MAIL.

From Rome.

A letter from Rome says: "The city, with the changes going on, has a large number of jobs to tempt the cupidity of active men with talent and energy. The chief danger is of speculation, and the amount of blundering, prove that the city is well on the road to freedom. With all risks and responsibilities which follow such privileges of State, the criticism of the press is lively, and every piece of dirty linen is hung out to public view, and a disposition to coax the Vatican has been displayed by getting some of its elements into the municipal administration."

From Brazil.

A Brazilian letter says: In Rio Grande Do Sul an insurrection exists owing to the fanaticism of a sect among the German colonists of St. Leopoldo, who professes to be a prophet. His wife, Jacoba, is supposed, by his votaries, to be the saviour of the world, and his uncle is the Apostle Judas, who sacrificed himself to bring about the Bible prophecies in relation to the death of Christ. The turbulence and fanaticism of this sect had Maurier, his wife and mother arrested. After their release Mr. Maurier, the house of the seceder from the sect was attacked and burned, and the wife and children shot. The man being absent when the police appeared they found Maurier and his mother at prayer, and, entrenched in a forest settlement, and, although a force of regulars was brought up, the soldiery were repulsed, with five killed and thirty five wounded. At last dates the troops of the national guard were being collected, and cannon were bombarding the position. It is said that the revolters have massacred thirteen more families of seceders and lukewarm sectarians.

SPORTING NEWS.

The Races.

SARATOGA, August 18.—There is a large attendance at the races, and the track is in excellent condition. The first race was sweepstakes for three year olds; distance, two miles; with nineteen nominations, out of which four horses started: Vandalite, Planter, Culpepper and Grinsted. The horses got off well together. On the first mile Planter and Grinsted ran side by side, two lengths ahead of Vandalite and Culpepper, running neck and neck. The race was won by Culpepper by half a length, Planter second, four lengths ahead of Grinsted, Vandalite last. A complaint of foul playing, by Planter's rider against Culpepper's jockey, Gaffney, but the judges decided in favor of Culpepper. Time 3:40¾.

The second race was a free handicap sweepstake, for two year olds, purse $500; distance one mile. Six horses started: Aristades, Anicla, Holbrook, Baby Ward, Colt Victorius and Echoer. At the start Aristades took the lead, and kept it to the end, winning by twelve lengths, Aniela second, Holbrook third. Time 1:46¾.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., August 18.—The eighth annual fall meeting of the Hampden Park Association opened to-day. The first race, for horses that have never beaten 2:24, was won by Smuggler, Wellsley Boy second, H. C. Hill third, Oakrown fourth. Time 2:26¾, 2:27, 2:31¼, 2:31, and 2:31. Wellsley Boy won the first and third heats.

The second race, for the 2:24 class, was won by Bidine, Susie second, Castle Boy third. Lulu, the favorite, was distanced in the first heat. Time 2:21¼, 2:23¼, and 2:26.

POLITICAL.

State Convention of the "Unterrified" of Tennessee to be Held To-Day—Numerous Candidates For Governor.

NASHVILLE, August 18.—The State Democratic and Conservative Convention for nominating candidates for Governor assembles in this city to-morrow. The city is full of people. There is considerable excitement among the friends of the different candidates. Hon. C. B. Thomas, of Humphreys, and Judge Porter, of Henry, are mentioned as favorites of the Patrons of Husbandry. Judge Caruthers, of Wilson; Hon. M. Brown, of Davidson; Chancellor Marks, of Coffee; Col. Jno. W. Burton, of Rutherford; General Marcus J. Wright, Hon. D. T., fair, thermometer 78; Indianapolis, Ind., clear, thermometer 79; Keokuk, Iowa, clear, thermometer 80; Leavenworth, Kan., clear, thermometer 81; Louisville, Ky., clear, thermometer 85; Memphis, Tenn., clear, thermometer 80; Nashville, Tenn., clear, thermometer 80; Omaha, Neb., clear, thermometer 81; Pittsburgh, Pa., fair, thermometer 72; Shreveport, La., clear, thermometer 79; St. Louis, Mo., clear, thermometer 80; St. Paul, Minn., clear, thermometer 72; Vicksburg, clear, thermometer 76; Yankton, D. T., fair, thermometer 80; Fort Gibson, fair, thermometer 77; La

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KING, REED & CO.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 98⅝

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 26f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 109⅛.

THE Massachusetts Republican State Convention for the nomination of Governor and other State officers, will be held at Worcester on the 7th of October.

ACCORDING to the Chicago *Tribune*, the wheat crop of the entire Northwest promises to be a little greater than that of last year, though the quantity will be slightly inferior. The deterioration in quality is chiefly in what is known as Minnesota wheat. Iowa and Nebraska wheat will prove to be fully equal to, if not better, than that from the same section last year.

ADVICES from Washington state that an important question in regard to the Treaty of Washington will be decided by the Treasury Department in a short time. It is claimed that Labrador is entitled to the benefits of the provisions of the treaty which relate to the free entry of fish oil and fish. The twenty-first article of the treaty stipulates that fish oil and fish of all kinds being the produce of the fisheries of the United States or the Dominion of Canada or of Prince Edward's Island, shall be admitted into each country respectively free of duty. Newfoundland was excluded from the advantages of that article of the treaty until a few months ago, and now Labrador knocks for admission on the ground of equity. Besides, it is held that Labrador is under the jurisdiction of Newfoundland, and on that account, if for no other reason, is entitled to recognition as within the scope of the treaty.

THE blue book recently issued by the British Government contains some interesting information concerning the national debt since 1873. On the first of April of that year, according to this exhibit, the funded debt, with stock held on account of unclaimed dividends and capital value of terminable annuities, stood £339,519,326. Since then the total has steadily contracted until it now amounts to £785,761,761, being a reduction of £53,757,565, or an average of about £2,067,600 per annum for twenty-six years. But the whole of this decrease is not due to actual payment, about £3,000,000 being on account of diminished capital value of terminable annuities. Including the amount paid off on the 1st of April, 1857, the debt has been redeemed to the extent of £81,262,570. Against this gross must be set the stock created for purchase of telegraphs, fortifications, and army localization, as well as certain creations of unfunded debt. Altogether these charges amount to £21,026,489, which, deducted from the gross total, gives £60,236,081 as the real decrease of the national debt during the time specified, including the amount paid off in the year ending the 1st of April, 1857. During the same term £34,334,523 taxes were remitted in the aggregate each year, except four, showing reductions. Continuous national prosperity and development of trade have enabled England to pay off a large amount of debt, while the burden of taxation has been immensely lightened.

THE EVIDENCE.

We are among the few journals of the country that have fully accepted Mr. Beecher's statement as effectually disposing of Tilton's charges, so far as any evidence has been given to support them. Many papers, chiefly those of the West, claim to find defects in the defence made. Has it ever occurred to them that the charges are seriously defective in congruity and evidence? The very charge that the wife had made a written statement, or confession of criminality with Beecher, is not supported by the paper containing it. The remark is that it has been destroyed, while so many papers of trifling importance have been preserved. Is it reasonable? The letters of Beecher were thought to be the inculpating feature of the affair. These letters, from which garbled extracts were made, are published, and we submit that a fair reading does not, for a moment, show even the slightest suspicion of the crime charged. Without Beecher's explanation they would not bear the construction put upon them; with it, the assumption of confessed guilt is simply absurd. What, then, of the circumstantial evidence?

This has two phases,—that referring to Tilton's, and that to Beecher's conduct. What is Tilton's record? That he received his wife's confession in July, and communicated it to Beecher in December. That the confession was a plea for the most deadly wrong that could be done a man. That under this apology he rested quiet for years,—and then made his statement because his honor was assailed by Beecher's friends. Is it a likely story? Take another phase of it. When he informed Beecher of his alleged guilt, he sent him to his wife for confirmation. Why? if there was no dispute over it. And why send him there in any event? But Beecher, he charges, extracted a denial from his wife. What was this,—simply that he had made no improper suggestions to her,—not that he had not committed crime with her. Yet who doubts that while securing a retraction, it would be complete, and comprehensive, as against any charge made? Further, Tilton represented his wife as pure. He had common sense,—and knew, even if her mind had been imposed upon, and she did not realize her wrong, she was even yet not pure, if guilty as charged. These incongruities on Tilton's side are very suggestive. Remember that the charge grew, from one that could be apologized for, and the evidence of which was destroyed, while every particle of other paper was carefully kept, and that this grew up to a charge of adultery, supported only by his own word, and by letters that do not bear it out, and written memoranda of Moulton's that is pronounced a forgery, and we have Tilton's side,—with the charge of blackmailing standing against him.

Beecher, it will be remembered, has been a minister, prominent before the world for thirty years. Whatever his theological teachings, he has urged very high human morality. He had gained a reputation he could not afford to foolishly cast away, and may be presumed to have sense enough to know that the course charged against him would do this most effectually. He denies the charges made explicitly. He narrates the history of his relations with Tilton and Moulton, showing up his own weaknesses and faults of judgment with unsparing fidelity, publishing in full every letter he could obtain, affirming that he alone, of them all, did not keep copies of letters,—all bearing strongly in favor of the sincerity and truthfulness of his statements. Admit that he offers no evidence, and we ask, what could be offered? What is a blackmailed person usually able to offer? And is not his word as good as Tilton's? He has checks for $2,000 paid—certainly Moulton was not his go-between to pay a school girl's bills, and he would not raise $5,000 in a lump for that purpose. Tilton's discharge from the *Independent*, his failure with the *Golden Age*, his egotism and love of flattery, his querulous temper, and many other things, are facts that add to the circumstantial side of that account to the circumstantial side of Beecher's story. That he should have seized upon a long series of well known facts,—and Tilton admits that the *Golden Age* was helped, thus unintentionally corroborating this part of Beecher's statement,—and have artfully woven around them a totally fictitious story, involving deception, blackmail, and attempted ruin, as a defence against actual crime, is simply too much for belief. That Tilton's statement is sworn to and Beecher's not, does not in our view affect the question of credibility. A man who would blackmail his most generous benefactor, and then blast the name of his own wife, in his wild efforts to ruin, would not hesitate at perjury.

We fully realize that the investigation has not been as searching and complete as it might be made in a court of law. It may yet go there, although we incline to think it will not. We are not seeking to pronounce judgment as against unsubmitted evidence, if there be any. On all such testimony we reserve the right of opinion. But taking the case as it stands, with all of Tilton's prevarications, his evident persecution of his wife, his association with the depraved nest of free-lovers, who as advocates of woman suffrage, have managed to obtain a far wider hearing and influence than they deserved, on the one hand, and Beecher's general life, his long silence under calumny, and his final statement, with full letters, and we have no hesitation in saying that it utterly obliterates all the allegations brought against him. And such is the general verdict of the country.

RECIPROCITY.

It is very natural that the *Evening Post*, of New York, should take the Canadian side of the reciprocity question, but we submit that it states the subject very unfairly in the following: "The whole population of Canada is less than that of the State of New York. The people are industrious and prosperous and fully employed, as things go. How then can these Canadians take upon themselves the additional work which now employs the energies of the largest and most populous of the States of our Union? Where is the capital and labor coming from with which the Canadians are to undertake the shipbuilding of Maine and the iron manufacture of Pennsylvania in addition to their present business? Why should the capital and labor of Canada abandon profitable employment to seek other occupations? This talk of a nation of forty million inhabitants being ruined by free trade with a nation of four millions, far less advantageously situated and endowed by nature, is as absurd and ignorant as it is mean-spirited and cowardly. Then, too, the most extensive development of Canadian commerce, agriculture, and resources of whatever kind, cannot be beneficial to the United States. A merchant who understands his business never establishes himself among paupers. He considers a monopoly of trade with such persons of no value. Where customers are most numerous and wealthy, there is competition greatest and the merchants richest."

If any intelligent journal has expressed any fear of merely Canadian competition we have not heard of it. It is the fact that English capitalists are known to be interested, and that they are expected to establish manufactories on the Canadian border that is specially objected to. But this is specific. It is also felt that there is no good reason for the reciprocity treaty, considered merely on general principles. It is the entering wedge of other efforts to secure general free trade. The interest taken in the subject by the *Post* is illustrative of the fact that it does not consider reciprocity the unimportant affair it affects to think it. More than this. It is a concession to the Canadians that they are entirely undeserving of. We do not know of a substantial reason why Canada should be favored in a treaty of this kind. Certainly every consideration that favored the abrogation of the old treaty exists in favor of its continued abrogation.

The *Post* unwittingly illustrates ours as against its theory, when it declares that a merchant will not open a large establishment among paupers. Exactly. This is the very reason why they desire the abrogation of reciprocity. Now, the English capitalists have only the Canadian element to deal with, and so keep their wares at home. But give them reciprocity and their manufactories would very speedily come to the Canadian shores, and a determined effort be made to crush out our manufactures. In brief, it is not Canada but England we are thinking of; and this is the exact thought of the *Post*. It does not plead for Canadian beggars, but English millionaires.

POLITICAL.

J. W. FISHER has been nominated by the Democracy of the city of Lancaster for the Legislature.

THE President's mails every day contain letters from the South, asking him if he will sign the civil rights bill if it is passed.

ELLIOTT, colored member of Congress from South Carolina, announces himself a candidate for the Legislature from Aiken county.

SEND now the Penn Yan *Chronicle*, heretofore Liberal, publishes and endorses the official call for the New York Republican State Convention.

JUDGE BUSTEED has taken the stump for Jere. Haralson, colored candidate for Congress in the First Alabama District, and the Selma *Argus* calls him Barabbas, and other hard names therefor.

IN Missouri, after 1876, every voter must be able to read and write. The date for Florida is 1880. South Carolina contemplates similar action. This shows that the colored people are making rapid strides in education.

THE Albany *Express* says that if Gov. Dix is elected President in 1876 it would suggest the following gentlemen for the offices named: Gen. Robert H. Pruyn for Secretary of State, and Nelson K. Hopkins for Controller of the Currency.

THE Republican State Central Committee of Arkansas has called a State Convention for the 15th of September. The committee ignores the present Constitutional Convention, taking the position that it was called without authority.

THE President has been beset at Long Branch during the last week by New York politicians, who have endeavored to make him a party to political and personal measures of appointment and otherwise, which some of them deem desirable to bring about a return of the prodigal children (Republicans. So far as we have learned he has as yet held to a policy of non-interference.

THE Republicans of Blair county have nominated the following ticket: Legislature, Isaiah H. Rawlins and David T. Caldwell; District Attorney, James F. Milliken; Register and Recorder, D. M. Jones; Treasurer, Isaac F. Beamer; Commissioner, James Hutchinson; Director of Poor, Gabriel Fleck; Auditor, Charles F. Butler. Resolutions were adopted in favor of the candidacy of Hon. S. S. Blair for Congress.

THE late Democratic Legislature of New Hampshire infamously revolutionized the judiciary so as to secure a Democratic bench. Unexpectedly the Governor's nominees have declined their appointments. Now a new deal has been made, but it is not yet known whether the gentlemen appointed will accept. Hon. E. L. Cushing has been nominated for Chief Justice in the place of Mr. Bell, and Isaac H. Smith and Edward D. Rand for Associate Justices. Mr. Smith is the only Republican.

Beecher and the Committee.

B. F. Tracy, the leading member of the counsel for the Investigating Committee, told a reporter that he supposed that Mr. Moulton would not be asked to come again before the committee. If, however, he should express a desire to be heard again by that body, the committee would probably hear him. Otherwise, in his opinion, no more witnesses would be heard, and the case might be considered as closed. He remarked that it was his belief that he was sure there was no difference among the members of the committee about the nature of their report, which he believed would be unanimous and would be given very soon. Of the character of that report he thought there could be no question. Gen. Tracy considered Mr. Beecher's statement a complete vindication of his honor, and after having seen all the papers in the case from the beginning to the end, he could say that there was nothing whatever in them to criminate Mr. Beecher in the least.

PERSONAL.

SIGNORINA BRAMBILLA, the prima donna has become Signora Ronchielli.

MATILDA HERON reappears as an instructor of aspirants for stage honors.

REV. JOHN COTTON SMITH, D. D., rector of the Church of the Ascension, New York, is already suggested as a fit person to fill the vacant bishopric of Illinois.

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG is studying the *role* of Edith Plantagenet in Balfe's "Talisman," at her beautiful summer residence at Cold Spring, on the Hudson.

H. D. NEWCOMB, President of Louisville & Nashville Railroad, died in Louisville on Tuesday morning from an attack of paralysis. He was one of the wealthiest citizens, and a man of great sagacity and enterprise.

MISS SALLIE FORWARD AUSTIN, granddaughter of Walter Forward, of Pennsylvania, who was Secretary of the Treasury from 1841 to 1843, and afterward Minister to Denmark, has been appointed to a clerkship in the Treasury Department.

PRINCE LEOPOLD of England is not so delicate as was currently reported. A British medical authority says he suffers only from an inherent thickness of blood, which makes every slight scratch give rise to a more or less serious hemorrhage.

GENERAL NATHANIEL LYON, of glorious memory, is to have a monument in St. Louis, Mo. Major Vogel, of that city, has a communication from the War Department, in which he is notified that the President has approved the plans and drawings for the monument which were submitted by Mr. Deuiding. The ceremonies of unveiling and inaugurating are expected to take place in Arsenal Park on the 5th of September.

THE following public bequests are made in the will of the late Col. J. H. Silsbee, of Newton, Mass., in the contingency of his wife's decease: $5,000 to foreign missions; $5,000 to home missions; $5,000 to the Congregational Church in Ackworth, N. H., his native town; $10,000 to the town of Ackworth, provided the town shall expend $8,000 of said amount for a public library, and $10,000 to the town of Charleston, N. H., for a public library.

JAMES BAIRD, of Scotland, in 1830, was worth less than $10,000. James Baird, today, is the greatest iron producer in the world. James Baird & Co. own nearly all the great smelting furnaces in Scotland. They employ 9,000 men and boys, and produce 200,000 tons of pig iron per year. This is equal to 5,000 tons per week. The value of these products for the year 1874 will reach $8,000,000. The annual profits of the concern are estimated at $3,000,000.

BARON ANSELM ROTHSCHILD, who has just lately died, at his country seat at Dobling, near Vienna, was a man of extreme simplicity of character, despite his immense wealth. By his express desire—says a Paris journal—recorded in his will, his funeral was celebrated without any pomp. A hearse drawn by two horses, followed only by a few servants, conveyed the body to the Northeastern station, whence it was taken to the domain in which the family vault is situated. The fortune of the Baron is estimated at 200,000,000 of American gold dollars.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE Massachusetts Republican State Convention will be held at Worcester on the 7th of October.

WESTINGHOUSE & Co's Agricultural Works at Schenectady, N. Y., were burned last Monday night. Loss $40,000; insurance $15,000.

SEVERAL base ball clubs have been formed in the north of England and manuals for players are published. Articles used in the game have been published for sale.

A DISPATCH from Tweed, Ont., says Charles Moran murdered his brother's wife on Sunday night by shooting her five times in the head and then cutting her throat. The murderer was arrested.

MARY E. POMEROY, the alleged victim of Rev. John S. Glendenning, pastor of a Presbyterian church in Jersey City, died on Tuesday morning. In her *ante mortem* statement she charged Glendenning with being the father of her child.

ROBERT CASTELBERG was arrested last Monday night on a train from Boston, on a dispatch from Providence, charging him with grand larceny. The prisoner admits that he disposed of $15,000 worth of diamonds belonging to parties in New York.

AT the town of Leroy, near Wampum, on Monday morning, a woman named Reynolds cut the throat of her son-in-law, named Allen, after attempting to poison him. The parties had had some trouble about the grain on a farm that Allen had bought of the woman. The woman cannot be found, and it is supposed that she has committed suicide.

THE New York *Freeman's Journal* makes the assertion that Admiral Palo, the late Spanish Minister at Washington, was recalled because he refused to sanction the transfer of Porto Rico Island to Germany, in return for their help to put down the Carlist insurrection and rebellion in Cuba. The *Journal* publishes the documents, and says that Admiral Palo will not say that there is one word mistranslated.

A DESPERATE shooting affray occurred on Monday on the Missouri river, near Point Pleasant, in which Captain Albert Hall and a young man named Feeuham, were killed, and General Darnell mortally wounded, and Captain Cole and two brothers named Coe seriously wounded. The affair grew out of a rivalry between Capt. Hall and Captain Cole, who run competing ferry boats at Point Pleasant, which culminated in a law suit.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE Portuguese Government gives the opera manager of the Teatro San Carlos, at Lisbon, $30,000 subvention for a season.

IT seems now not fashionable to say in London that so and so died. The names of distinguished relatives are given with the statement that they "have been placed in mourning," and then we are told whose demise has brought about this unhappy result. Death is altogether secondary to its effect on the millinery.

JERSEY, the little island in the English Channel, sent to the London markets in two months this spring $1,000,000 worth of new potatoes. The season's crop of this vegetable gives for the total acre of the island $35 an acre. It is believed that an equal success could be had in the southern counties of Ireland if there were energy and enterprise to try it.

THE English public is scandalized just now by a newspaper discussion which is being fiercely waged by two deans on the theology of the common Church, Dean Howson, of Chester, and Dean Church, of St. Paul's. The main point of difference between them seems to be whether a Church man should stand facing the east during the prayer of the consecration or not.

THE 2d of September, the anniversary of the French surrender at Sedan, will be celebrated in many parts of Germany, and it is reported at Berlin that that day will henceforth be a holiday. In the Prussian elementary schools the teachers will be instructed to relate the events of the day, and by songs and other means to foster a spirit of patriotism. Where a religious service is held they will take their scholars to church, and in the afternoon an open air *fete* is to be held wherever practicable.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Pall Mall Gazette* relates an incident which took place in Covent Garden one evening last month. At the end of the opera, when, amid a hurricane of applause, Mlle. Albani was called before the curtain, a gentleman in the grand tier threw a boquet and box at the prima donna. The latter unluckily struck her in the centre of the forehead. The author of this calamity was observed to throw up his arms with a gesture of despair when he saw the lady place her hands on her forehead and retire to her private room. The restoration was a little assisted by the discovery that the guilty box, when opened, contained a tiara of splendid diamonds.

Chambord's Puff for the Royalist Press.

The Count de Chambord has addressed the following letter to M. Eugenie Roux, editor of the *Gazette du Midi*, and President of the Congress of the Catholic and royalist provincial press at Tours:

FROHSDORF, July 15, 1874.

I have long wished, my dear Monsieur Roux, to give you a special mark of my esteem and gratitude. The Marquis de Foresta has several times, by my order, transmitted to the valiant editor of the *Gazette* and his devoted colleagues my warm congratulations. That old friend leaves me this very day to return to the great city of Marseilles, which I should so much like to know, and the fidelity of which time has not been able to shake. I charge him to bear to you these few lines in testimony of my entire satisfaction, and thank you for showing in your daily struggles so unshakable a firmness in the service of right and justice. HENRI.

M. ROUX considers this communication as a full approbation of the line of conduct pursued by the *Gazette*, which, as is known, sustains in the south of France the policy supported by the *Union*.

MILITARY NOTES.

THE rate of suicide in the British army, is found to be 0.379 per 1,000 of its strength. This is fearfully high as compared to the known ratio in the civil walks of life, but is less than that which is common to most of the other European armies.

THE battles of St. Privet and Gravelotte, fought on the 17th and 18th of August, are to be the subjects of the next forthcoming volume of the German official history of the war with France. This volume will be larger than those already published upon the same subject.

A SPECIAL reserve corps of 125,000 single men and widowers, between the ages of twenty-two and thirty-five, has been decreed by the Spanish government. An exemption from this service costs 1,250 pesetas, or $250. This force will be mobilized into battalions during the fourth week in August.

THE total forces of all ranks employed by the English in the Ashantee war are set down at 2,580, exclusive of the native levies and West India regiments. Five officers and fourteen men were killed, or died of their wounds; forty-four succumbed to disease, and 457 were invalided, or left sick on shipboard.

THE German Ministry of War is about to order the destruction of the fortifications of Marsal. It will be done by means of sham siege operations. All kinds of explosive substances will be tried. This engineering experiment will cost $6,000. The operations are to be conducted by the colonel of the Fifteenth battalion of pioneers.

AT last the French tricolor flag which floated from the top of Metz Cathedral, and waved defiance to the Germans from its airy height, has been removed by a man named Demange, after seven Germans had failed to accomplish this task, in attempting which two of them lost their lives. The successful man wins a reward of one hundred dollars.

THE French National Assembly has voted $17,400,000 for the construction of defensive works along the eastern frontier, that are now no longer secured by Metz or Strasburg. The Germans, on their part, are rendering these two celebrated fortresses as nearly impregnable as possible, and between the two strongly fortified lines fiery Frank and sullen German are eyeing each other with glance of hate and looks of war.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

"Your Pocket-Book or Your Life."

On Friday evening last, Charles Van Buskirk, a young man of some 18 years of age, who resides near Weavertown, Amity township, Berks county, drove to Douglassville in a buggy to meet the late evening train, which reaches that place about 9:30 P. M. A friend did not arrive in the train as was expected, and so young Van Buskirk started back alone in the vehicle for Weavertown. On reaching a point in the Douglassville and Yellow House turnpike about a mile above Douglassville, he was suddenly halted in the road by two men, one of whom seized his horse by the bridle, and the other came up to the side of the buggy, and, in a rough voice, demanded "Your pocketbook or your life!" Young Van Buskirk replied to the highwayman by saying that he had no pocketbook, when he was told gruffly to deliver up at once then any money he had about him. Thinking discretion the better part of valor, and believing that the road agent was prepared with deadly weapons to enforce his demand, while he was unarmed and entirely defenseless, our young friend reluctantly pulled out his purse, containing about $7, and handed it over to the villain. The man grabbed the money, said "thank you sir!" and then, with his partner, sprang quickly into an adjoining cornfield, and disappeared. Mr. Van Buskirk drove home quickly, without further molestation, glad to get away without heavier loss. The sum of $9, which he had in one of his vest pockets, was carried safely with him. The one who acted the most conspicuous part in the outrage was a tall, rough looking man, with black moustaches. The other man who held the horse, was smaller in build. Owing to the darkness, and the short time in which the whole affair was transacted, young Van Buskirk could not actually describe either of the robbers.

HORRIBLE DEATH.

A Woman Literally Roasted Alive

Mrs. Elijah Froneheiser, living near Slatington, Lehigh county, the present terminus of the Berks County Railroad, on Saturday met with a terrible accident which resulted in her death. It appears that the lady had been subject to epileptic fits, or falling sickness, and while preparing breakfast was suddenly attacked and fell upon the stove. Mrs. F. was entirely alone at the time, and as she was powerless to help herself, her face was burned in a most shocking manner. To add to the horror of the situation her dress took fire, and the unfortunate woman was, in an instant, enveloped in flames. She recovered consciousness in season to rush to the door and scream for help, and her husband, who had gone into the pasture to get his horse, hurried to her assistance. But human aid was unavailing, the clothes of the victim having been completely burned from her body, with the exception of a narrow strip around the waist. She was fearfully disfigured by the fiery element and died in a short time, having been literally roasted alive.

The Pope Relents with ex King Amadeus.

(Rome Correspondent Philadelphia Bulletin.)

The Duke and Duchess d'Aosta (the ex-King and ex-Queen of Spain) are living at Moncalieri very quietly. This is a chateau near Turin, in the village of that name, which village was the Testonia of ancient times. Tolande, wife of Amadeus of Savoy, built the chateau. Victor Emmanuel First, who abdicated in 1821, was very fond of the old castle of Tolande; he rebuilt it and died there in 1825. It used to be their favorite summer residence of the Turinese court. The Duchess, you remember, is a niece of Monsignor de Merode. Her health, which has been very bad, is better, though still delicate. Her husband, Prince Amadeus, never leaves her. His devoted care has contributed as much as medicine to her recovery. She is a very devout Catholic. It is whispered that Prince Amadeus, who inherits devoteeism from his family, has become very religious. An ancestor, Charles Emmanuel IV., who abdicated in 1802, became a Jesuit. His tomb is in the beautiful church of Bernini St. Andrea al Quirinale, on Monte Cavalla. Prince Amadeus' mother and grandmother were saints. There is a report, and I have it from pretty good authority, that Prince Amadeus has also written a letter to the Pope. In it, he begs the Holy Father to lift the excommunication off from his family and himself, and expresses sentiments of the most affectionate obedience to the Pope in the name of his wife and self. The Pope has replied in an affectionate and fatherly letter, removed the excommunication, and given the apostolic benediction to the Duke, Duchess and their little family.

An Attempt at Abduction.

It is stated that an effort has been made to abduct a small boy, between four and five years of age, from South Coventry, Chester county. The parents of the boy reside in Philadelphia, and had sent their son to the country on a visit to Mr. Simon Strohm, of the above named township. On Monday two men driving along the road found the boy some distance from the house, when one of them immediately jumped out, seized the boy, and put him in the wagon, and drove off in the direction of Pottstown. When about a mile from where it was taken, at the residence of Mr. Benjamin B. Halteman, the screams of the child were heard and attracted the attention of that gentleman's family, who gave chase, when the child was placed upon the ground and the men drove away at full speed. Mr. Halteman returned the child at once to its grandfather.

The Recent Drowning Cases.

The coroner's inquest at Long Branch on the body of Mr. Schilling severely censures the bather of the Mansion for gross neglect in not providing the appliances for rescue. This is a common neglect. At the beginning of the season the professional bathers are very attentive, but as the people get reckless the attendants get careless. This is the principal cause of the frequency of drowning cases. In France the Humane Society has a patrol of boats to keep thoughtless persons from venturing too far from shore. When the boats rescue a reckless swimmer he is fined; if he is drowned he pays nothing. A rule of this kind at our seashore resorts might save the lives of many persons, excepting those of very economical habits. In the meanwhile it is the duty of the hotels to compel faithful service from the persons they employ.

The Last New Comet.

Mr. J. R. Hind writes from Mr. Bishop's Observatory at Twickenham, England, August 1, thus: "From three consecutive nights' observations of the new comet of Marseilles, received from M. Stephan, I have calculated a first approximation to the orbit. It appears the comet will not reach its perihelion till about the 25th inst., but is already slowly receding from the earth, being distant from us at the time of discovery about 55,000,000 miles. Though it may continue visible in good telescopes for several weeks, it is not likely to become an object of any general interest, like the comet which has just left this hemisphere. The elements bear no resemblance to those of any comet previously computed."

VISITING INDIANS.

They Attend Friends' Meeting in Philadelphia.

A delegation of the Omaha tribe of Indians were present at the regular morning session of worship at the Friends' Meeting house, Race street, above Fifteenth, Philadelphia on Sunday. The delegation consisted of nine chiefs and two interpreters, as follows: Lion, Gihega, Standing Hawk, Fire Chief, Yellow Smoke, Hard Walker, Shonga Skale, Eba-housba, Louis Samsock, Henry Fontenelee, Matthew Tyndal, T. T. Gillingham. They are on their way from Washington to their home, about seventy miles above Omaha. Each chief representing a division in the tribe is accompanied by an agent. Theodore T. Gillingham, the interpreter, said they understand every word we say, and believe the Society of Friends mean to be good to them. One of the chiefs spoke through the interpreters, saying although he could not read or write, he believed that our fathers, grandfathers and forefathers paid them for all the lands they hold, and that all money paid by the United States Government was given to them when sent through the agents belonging to the Society of Friends. The interpreter further stated that he came to Washington to with some Friends during the first administration of President Grant to ask that they might be appointed agents and missionaries among them; that the Omaha tribe was fast becoming civilized, and had raised a larger crop of wheat this year than ever before, and in a few years would have a surplus for market. A great many dress in citizens' clothes when at home working on their farms, and were so dressed Sunday. The visitors were all men of fine physique, and evinced considerable intelligence in their replies to questions asked them by members of the meeting.

A LESSON FOR THE CRITICS.

A great king once, so I have heard,
Went out to hunt a singing bird
Whose notes should be so sweet and strong,
So fraught with all the tricks of song,
That they who heard it would confess
The king's fine taste and perfectness
Of judgment. And it came to pass
That when the wind poured through the grass,
Fringing a brooklet's sinuous way,
He saw a bird demure and gray,
Of awkward mein and sleepy eyed,
Bathing in the crystal tide.

"O bird!" the king said, looking down,
"A monarch I of high renown,
Out searching for a singing bird
Whose voice, the sweetest ever heard,
Shall cheer me in my hours of gloom,
And coax my dead loves back to bloom."

"Take me, O king," the gray bird said,
"A sad and lonely life I've led,
Singing with not a soul to hear,
Pining for but one word of cheer."

"Thou!" cried the king, half in surprise,
A sudden anger in his eyes—
"Thou insignificant, nameless bird!
Thou sing! Hast thou never heard
Of my grand palace and my throne
Of gold and pearl and precious stone?
Thou gray, sad-eyed, presumptuous thing!
Thou entertain a court and king!
Begone! Say not another word:
My cage must hold a royal bird."

There came a silken sound of wings
Above the brooklet's murmurings;
The wind fell still upon the grass
To watch the gray bird upward pass;
The sunlight milder, softer grew;
The leaves took on a tenderer hue—
As if all Nature, gently stirred,
Bade farewell to the going bird.

The monarch stood with lips compressed,
Regret and choler in his breast,
While from the sky, well sweet and strong,
Came back a Parthian shaft of song.

James Maurice Thompson, in Lippincott's Magazine for September.

The Late Mr. Berguer.

A peculiar character has recently died in Harrisburg. He was the editor of the Harrisburg *Telegraph* (Administration), and of course Postmaster. His management of affairs was full of contradictions. His paper never had a line of telegraphic news in its columns during his connection with it, and yet, as a sheer party organ, had a larger circulation than the *Patriot*, an ably conducted paper, with as copious and well selected telegraphic news as could be expected in a city of only thirty thousand inhabitants. His job office was as far behind as his paper, for not a single steam press was admitted into it. In addition to these two fossilized institutions he ran a cheap book store opposite the newspaper office, and divided his time equally among the four institutions named—the Postoffice, the newspaper office, the job office and the cheap book store. And this was the conductor of the organ of the "Party of Progress" in the capital of the second State of the Union.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The above is a good sample of going from home to hear the news.

Cause of Imperfect Vision.

In a lecture before the Royal Institution, England, on Light and Color, by Dr. Clerk Maxwell, he draws attention to the fact that all persons have a yellow spot upon the retina of the eye, which tends to make color-vision imperfect. The yellow, he says, is more pronounced in dark than in fair persons, and it has a tendency to impair vision more when the individual is tired and overworked than when he is well and active. To make this spot on the retina sensible to the observers, Dr. Maxwell threw a disc of light on the screen, and colored the disc by making the light pass through a solution of chloride of chromium. The light thus produced is of a red color, mixed very largely with greenish yellow rays, which are copiously absorbed by the yellow spot. He then told the observers to wink slowly at the disc, and they nearly all then saw large red cloud-like spots floating over the disc, in consequence of the absorption of most of the rays, with the exception of the red, by the yellow spot in the eye. When the disc was gazed at steadily, without winking, the floating red clouds disappeared.

BISMARCK has received threatening letters which announce a repetition of Kullmann's attempts.

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NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
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OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., compounded on the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HUTCHISON & CO.
Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES
Of every description, removed from No. 28 Wood St. to No. 112 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
OPPOSITE HARE'S HOTEL.
Entrance also Nos. 2 and 5 Union street.

NEW DISCOVERY
Edward's
NATURAL POLISH.
The Best Article in the World for all Purposes.
It will clean and polish anything and everything from the finest Gold Jewelry to the worst tarnished Locomotive, Fire Engine or Kitchen Utensil.
For Sale by all Druggists and Grocers.
AGENTS WANTED to travel and introduce it through the country. Call and get a circular.
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FURNACES, RANGES,
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MERCHANT TAILOR.
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Spring wear, at LOWEST PRICES.
RECEIVED THIS DAY.—42 BALES BROOM CORN. For sale by C. DICKEY & CO., 89 Water street and 98 First avenue.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
NEW FALL STYLES
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hats.
Fall Styles Trimmed Hats
Handsomely Trimmed.
New Assortment Flowers.
A very fine assortment of
POM PONS AND TIPS,
In all the delicate shades.
New Guipure Laces,
New Beaded Laces,
New Beaded Gimps,
New Beaded Fringes.
A fine stock of
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings,
Just received.
Ladies' Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Mourning Collars and Cuffs,
Kid Gloves, full line of colors.
Corsets, Parniers, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.
A full line of
ALL KINDS OF HOSIERY,
For Ladies, Gents and Misses.
Suspenders, Braces,
Neckties, Bows, Scarfs,
Fine White and Colored Shirts,
White Linens, Shirt Fronts, &c.
A complete stock of
NOTIONS and FANCY GOODS
Live Bargains at all times.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 AND 199
Penn Avenue.
SUMMER GOODS.
Stock kept up
Full and Complete
During the entire season.
New Hamburg Embroideries, Nainsook and Swiss Embroideries, Victoria Lawns, French Swiss, 5-4 Organdie, Plain and Barred Nainsook, Irish Linen, Tucked Muslin for Skirts, &c.
White Piques, all cost.
White and Turkey Red Table Damasks.
Breakfast, Dinner and Tea Napkins.
Towels and Towelings.
Damask and Huck Towels, very cheap.
Lace Veils, Lace Bargains, Collars and Handkerchiefs, and Fine Laces by the yard at low figures.
Linen Goods, Cuffs and Collarettes.
Neck Ruchings, Plaitings and Latest Styles Neck Cards.
Ladies' Muslin Underwear, closing out at low prices.
Every variety of Canvas for Zephyr Work.
Canvas Patterns of all kinds.
Zephyr and Germantown Yarns in all colors.
Ladies' and Children's Fancy Striped Cotton Hosiery, choicest patterns at reduced prices.
Gentlemen's Vests and Merino Under wear in all grades for Ladies' and Children's wear.
Corsets, Hoop Skirts and Pompadour Panniers.
Ladies' Lace Points, Jacquonet and Sleeveless Jackets at cost.
Cloth and Cashmere Jackets, for early autumn wear.
Shetland Shawls and Nubias.
Silk Thread Gloves and Gauntlets.
Fine Hose Alexander, Harris & Thomson's Seamless and Victoria
KID GLOVES,
One to six buttons.
Gents' Silk Lisle Thread and Kid Gloves.
Silk Umbrellas.
Lace Head Pillows, Gimps and Ornaments.
Bead and Silk Buttons.
Beaded Laces, Silk, Yak and Guipure Laces.
BLACK SILK VELVETS
Full assortment in all prices now open.
Trimming Silks, Black and Colored Gros Grain Dress Silks at lowest prices.
Early Autumn styles received as soon as out.
Prompt attention paid to all orders.
RETAIL DEPARTMENTS.
DRESS GOODS,
Summer Silks and Black Hernanis,
VERY CHEAP.
Great Bargains in Linen Suits, Sun Umbrellas and Parasols, at
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Collections made on all points of the United States.
We Buy and Sell Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities on Commission.
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Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canada. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
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CAPITAL, $200,000.
Pays Interest on Deposits.
3 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from Active Depositors, subject to check at sight.
6 Per Cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards.
Special agreements relating to interest made.
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Thomas Booth.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Honey and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, August 18, 1874.

Quiet and dullness were still the only features of the situation, yesterday, and the lack of vivacity in the various markets leaves very little room for comment or interesting remark. The ruling of money is much as previously quoted, though in some quarters it is thought that a slight hardening in the rates for mercantile paper is foreshadowed. Failings in local securities have displayed but little improvement. The money which is left unemployed in trade as usual during the summer months, and which has generally sought temporary occupation in corporate securities, shows a decided preference for private paper with collaterals and ample margins, on account of the uncertainty of realization without loss when it comes to be wanted in business. The tone of the stock market is very quiet. The changes in quotations for the various securities are quite trivial, and the volume of business is insufficient to establish any apparent tendency toward either a higher or lower ruling of prices. It seems highly probable that this condition of affairs will continue throughout August, but of a revival of speculative activity, later on, there can be no reasonable doubt. The real estate market continues without material change in any respect.

The total of anthracite coal marketed for the week ending on the 8th instant amounted to 835,575 tons, and for the coal year 11,314 540 tons, against 12 034,603 tons to corresponding time last year, being a decrease of 720 063 tons. The bituminous tonnage for the week was 72 371 tons, and for the year 1,742,689 tons, against 1 482 064 tons to the same time last year, giving a total of all kinds for the week of 907,946 tons, and for the year of 13,157,229 tons, against 13,898 687 tons to the same time last year, being a decrease of 742 467 tons. At Port Richmond for the week ending the 15th inst. the receipts of coal were 52,000 tons, the shipments 48,000 tons, leaving 106 000 tons on hand. Vessels during the past week have been pretty at this port and freight charges are consequently a little lower. We continue to quote $1.30 to Providence, $1.50 to Boston, and 98 cents to New York, alongside. The coal and coke tonnage of the Pennsylvania Railroad last week was 34,580 tons, and for the year 1,831, 827. Of anthracite and bituminous there were 1,607,804 tons, and of coke 280,583 tons. This includes the tonnage of coal both east and west. The coal trade continues, like almost all of the great interests of the country, much depressed. Indeed, so far as production goes, no improvement is anticipated until after the expiration of the present month. —*Phil'a Ledger.*

The Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company has succeeded in negotiating $2,000,000 consolidated convertible bonds, one-half of which will remain here and the balance will be supplied to London, to be drawn against in due time. The proceeds of this loan will be applied in payment of a controlling interest in the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad, which is to form the basis of a new line to Buffalo.

The London *Daily News* announces that Messrs. Yglesias & Co., of that city, have filed a petition for liquidation under the arrangement clauses of the Bankruptcy act, in which the liabilities are about $2 250,000 and the assets are of the estimated value of $950,000. These figures, in their wide difference, recall very much like those presented by some of our home failures.

Luther S. Kauffman, Broker, No. 99 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed
Gold	109⅝	109⅝
U. S. 6's—1881—coupons	118½	118½
5-20 1862	113	113⅛
5)—1864	110¾	110¾
" 1865	110¾	110¾
" 1865 new	110¾	110¾
" 1867	113⅛	113⅛
" 1868—coupons	113⅛	113⅛
10-40's	104¾	104¾
Currency 6's	117⅝	117⅝
10-40's—coupons	113⅞	113⅞
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	102¾	102¾
Erie	23⅝	23⅝
I C	93⅝	93⅝
R. R. & R. E.	3½	3½
C. C. & I. C.	13¾	13¾
St. Paul	34⅛	34⅛
Do. Preferred	58⅜	58⅜
Michigan Southern	73	73⅛
Do Central	71	71⅜
North Western Common	35⅝	35⅝
Do. Pref.	55⅝	55⅝
Rock Island	10⅜	10⅜
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	95⅝	95⅝
Pacific Mail	17¾	17¾
Western Union Telegraph	72⅝	72⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	29¼	29¼
Union Pacific	29¾	29¾
Toledo & Wabash	30⅜	30
Marion	17¼	17¼
Chicago & Alton	103¾	103¾
Adams Express	1 6⅝	1 6
American Express	67⅜	67⅜
U. S. Express	67⅝	67⅝
W., Fargo & Co. Express	73	
Wort Wayne	92	93
Merchants Union Express	17⅝	17⅝
Hannibal and St. Joseph	23⅜	23⅜
Panama		111½

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 71 Fifth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

	Bid.	Asked.
P., R. R.	51¾	51¾
" scrip	12⅞	13⅛
Reading	49¾	49¾
United Co. of N. J.	85¾	86¼
Oil Creek	12½	
Lehigh Valley	7⅞	
A. V. R. R. 7 30	61	61¾
P. C. & St. L.	88½	90
	64½	66

NEW YORK, August 18, 1874.

Money 2@3; prime mercantile paper 5@7. The produce exports for the week were $5,496,733, an increase over last week of $43,380. The customs receipts were $612,000. All sales of gold to-day were at 109¾. The loaning rate was flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $56,000. The clearings were $9,060,000. Governments were firm. State and railroad bonds were quiet. Stocks opened firm at ½@¾ above the closing quotation of yesterday; afterward became strong, and advanced ½@¾ per cent., followed by a decline of ½@¾ closing dull and steady. St. Louis and Iron Mountain sold at 12, and was afterward bid up to 14, without sale. Among the sales were 23,000 shares Western Union, 19,000 Pacific Mail, 6,500 New York Central, 9,500 Lake Shore, 1,700 Union Pacific, and 4,000 Wabash. At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange, held to-day, a communication from representatives of the Erie Railway Company, New York Central and Hudson, and Pennsylvania Railroad Company was received, pointing to accede to the terms of the Produce Exchange, to wit: The abolition of three-fourths of a cent per bushel for handling grain. A resolution was adopted by the board adhering to their original proposition. The action of the board became known on the Stock Exchange just before the close of business, and caused the falling off in stocks of ¼@¾ per cent.

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State Bonds—Missouri sixes, 92¾; Tennessee, old, 76; do new, 75; Virginia, new, 59; do old, 59; North Carolina, new, 18; do old, 10.

Stocks—Canton, 50; Western Union Telegraph Company, 75¾; Quicksilver, 24½; Adams Express, 106½; Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, 73; American Express, 66⅝; U. S Express, 67¾; Pacific Mail, 47; N. Y. Central, 102¾; Erie, 23¾; do preferred, 46; Harlem, 124½; do preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 72½; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 96¾; Northwestern common, 35⅜; do preferred, 55⅝; Rock Island, 10⅜; New Jersey Central, 10⅝; St. Paul, 34⅝; do preferred, 58½; Fulton, 84; Wabash, 30⅝; do preferred, 65; Ft. Wayne, 92; Terre Haute, 7; do preferred, 23¾; Chicago & Alton, 103¾; do preferred, 106½; Ohio & Mississippi, 24; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 63; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 23½; do preferred, 41; Panama, 124½; Illinois Central, 93¾; Union Pacific, 29¾; Central Pacific, 89; Fulton, 84; Hartford & Erie, 13½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 107⅝.

LONDON, August 18, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to day was £41,000. The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 3½ per cent., or ½ per cent. below the Bank of England rate. Consols: money, 92¾; account 92¾; 5-20s of '65, 104½; 10-40's, 103¾; new 5's, 104¼. New York Central, 94¾; Erie, 30½; do preferred, 47.

PARIS, August 18—Rentes, 63f. 75c.

FRANKFORT, August 18—5 20s '62, 98¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, August 18, 1874.

The topic of most interest now in the line of business and finance is the prospect for the fall trade. This is a matter of more than usual interest; the present summer, from the generally acknowledged conviction that nothing but a good fall trade can help all the business interests of this country completely out of the slough of despond in which they fell in the panic of last fall. As far as the abundance of crops is concerned the prospect for a good fall trade is favorable. But it must be acknowledged, says the Chicago "Inter Ocean" that the prospective abundance in this country is to a considerable degree offset by a similar abundance in all the great consuming countries to which we sell the surplus of our crops. Cheap bread all over the world is therefore a foregone conclusion for this year. As for the Northwest it is not likely that the aggregate yield of her great staple (wheat) will be enough greater than the average to make up for the decrease in the average price that will be caused by the general abundance of wheat crops throughout the world. It is probable therefore that farmers in the wheat raising sections will not feel very rich, and that trade with them will not be extra good. The prices of cattle, hogs and hog product, which are the principal means of putting money into the pockets of farmers in the sections most largely devoted to the raising of corn seem likely to be maintained at more remunerative figures than for wheat, and in the corn raising districts the chances are that farmers will have a moderate surplus of money to spend, and that consequently trade will be fair. But it is now well understood that the failure of last year's corn crop caused the planting of a much larger area of corn this year than last, and that the yield per acre this year will be at least up to the average. There was also so much old corn left over from the crop of 1873 that the deficiency in the crop of 1873 has not been, and probably will not be felt; consequently, taking all things into account, there is scarcely be maintained for any length of time. Nevertheless the stock of hogs was pretty well thinned out by the operations of last year, and whatever may be the immediate fluctuations in prices pork will pro ably sell for a fair average price throughout the year.

APPLES—Continue exceedingly dull commission men report that they have hard work to realize enough for freight and commissions—quotable at $1@1 50 ₱ bbl.

BUTTER—Continues to come in pretty freely, and, except for a few choice lots, the market is weak—stocks accumulating and prices drooping—selling at 15 to 20 for fair to prime, with an occasional small lot at 22@25 for choice. Receipts more than sufficient to dispose of anything of a lot at open prices—better how good it may be.

BERRIES—Blackberries continue dull and will soon be out of season, quotable at 7c@8 ₱ pail. Whortleberries at 12c@ 9 pail.

CHEESE—The market for Ohio Factory continues very firm, with a steady demand, and we can report slightly higher prices. Quote 12@12½.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, guaranteed as such, may be fairly quoted at 15—some few sales reported at 16; value stock to sell at 14 to 15 cts.

FLOUR—The market continues quiet, although there is a very fair local trade, while as regards prices there is but little change, quotable changes since the date of our last report. Spring wheat flours are 25@50 cts per bbl lower for the better grades, and $1 and $6@7 for red winter wheat. We hear it stated that there is considerable flour being sold in this market as Minnesota, which, in reality, is not genuine. Rye Flour, $4 7@5.

GROCERIES—The market continues moderately active, but not quite so much so as we might be still better. Sugars are still more sought for than any of the other leading staples, and it is likely that this will continue so during the balance of this season. Coffee continues dull and weak, and the demand is apparently only a question of a little time.

GRAIN—Patent Cut Loaf, 13. Granulated, 11¾@12. Crushed, 11¾. Powdered, 11¾. Standard A, 11. B, 10¾. Ex. C, 10¾. Franklin Extra C, 10. American Extra C, 9¾. Yellow Sugars, 7¾ to 9 cents.

COFFEE—Choice Rio, 20; prime, 25; good, 24 to 25; common, 22@23. Laguayra, choice, 27@28; good, 25@26. Java, 30@35. Mocha, 35@40.

MOLASSES—Strictly prime New Orleans, 90c; prime, 85c; good, 80c; common, 75c; Porto Rico, 70@75c.

SYRUPS—Fancy White Drips, $1 00@1 20; White Drips, 85 to Extra Sugar Drips, 65 to 70c; Amber, 60@65; Molasses Drips, 50@55; Sugar Drips, 45@50.

RICE—Rock Carolina, 9¾; good, 9¾; Japanese, 7¾@8. Patna, 8½.

GRAIN—The inquiry for wheat continues very meagre, and with considerable offering, the market is dull and weak, and prices are not quotably lower: $1,15@1 16 for red winter; $1 20@1 25 for amber and 68@69 per bushel and $1 30@1 35 for white, but which is there to buy little offering. The arrivals of Ohio continue heavy, and as the supply has commenced to accumulate, the market is weaker, but prices are without quotable change; 80@85, according to quality. Shelled corn continues to come in sparingly, and only a limited supply in market; 50@52 per bushel for sound. Ear Corn is also scarce and quotably unchanged; 50@55 per bushel. Rye quiet and nominal at 90@$1.

HAY—The market for baled continues very dull and with a strong disposition to sell at realize, and for the year 1,742,689 tons, against 1 482 064 tons to the same time last year, giving a total of all kinds for the week of 907,946 tons, and for the year of 13,157,229 tons, against 13,898 687 tons to the same time last year, being a decrease of 742 467 tons. At Port Richmond for the week ending the 15th inst. the receipts of coal were 52,000 tons, the shipments 48,000 tons, leaving 106 000 tons on hand. Vessels during the past week have been pretty at this port and freight charges are consequently a little lower. We continue to quote $1.30 to Providence, $1.50 to Boston, and 98 cents to New York, alongside. The coal and coke tonnage of the Pennsylvania Railroad last week was 34,580 tons, and for the year 1,831, 827. Of anthracite and bituminous there were 1,607,804 tons, and of coke 280,583 tons. This includes the tonnage of coal both east and west. The coal trade continues, like almost all of the great interests of the country, much depressed. Indeed, so far as production goes, no improvement is anticipated until after the expiration of the present month. —*Phil'a Ledger.*

The Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company has succeeded in negotiating $2,000,000 consolidated convertible bonds, one-half of which will remain here and the balance will be supplied to London, to be drawn against in due time. The proceeds of this loan will be applied in payment of a controlling interest in the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad, which is to form the basis of a new line to Buffalo.

The London *Daily News* announces that Messrs. Yglesias & Co., of that city, have filed a petition for liquidation under the arrangement clauses of the Bankruptcy act, in which the liabilities are about $2 250,000 and the assets are of the estimated value of $950,000. These figures, in their wide difference, recall very much like those presented by some of our home failures.

Luther S. Kauffman, Broker, No. 99 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed
Gold	109⅝	109⅝
U. S. 6's—1881—coupons	118½	118½
5-20 1862	113	113⅛
5)—1864	110¾	110¾
" 1865	110¾	110¾
" 1865 new	110¾	110¾
" 1867	113⅛	113⅛
" 1868—coupons	113⅛	113⅛
10-40's	104¾	104¾
Currency 6's	117⅝	117⅝
10-40's—coupons	113⅞	113⅞
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	102¾	102¾
Erie	23⅝	23⅝
I C	93⅝	93⅝
R. R. & R. E.	3½	3½
C. C. & I. C.	13¾	13¾
St. Paul	34⅛	34⅛
Do. Preferred	58⅜	58⅜
Michigan Southern	73	73⅛
Do Central	71	71⅜
North Western Common	35⅝	35⅝
Do. Pref.	55⅝	55⅝
Rock Island	10⅜	10⅜
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	95⅝	95⅝
Pacific Mail	17¾	17¾
Western Union Telegraph	72⅝	72⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	29¼	29¼
Union Pacific	29¾	29¾
Toledo & Wabash	30⅜	30
Marion	17¼	17¼
Chicago & Alton	103¾	103¾
Adams Express	1 6⅝	1 6
American Express	67⅜	67⅜
U. S. Express	67⅝	67⅝
W., Fargo & Co. Express	73	
Wort Wayne	92	93
Merchants Union Express	17⅝	17⅝
Hannibal and St. Joseph	23⅜	23⅜
Panama		111½

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 71 Fifth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

	Bid.	Asked.
P., R. R.	51¾	51¾
" scrip	12⅞	13⅛
Reading	49¾	49¾
United Co. of N. J.	85¾	86¼
Oil Creek	12½	
Lehigh Valley	7⅞	
A. V. R. R. 7 30	61	61¾
P. C. & St. L.	88½	90
	64½	66

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PROVISIONS—There is a continued steady jobbing demand but no change in quotations, which are as follows: Hams, sugar cured, 12½@13. ₱ lb. Shoulders—Extra Sugar Cured, 9; Breakfast Bacon—Sugar Cured, 14@; Dried Beef—Extra Sugar Cured, 17. Hominy—Shoulders, 10¾ ₱ lb.; Short Rib Sides, 13; Clear Sides, 13¾; Mess Pork, ₱ brl, $25.50. Lard—Refined for tierces and kegs, 12c, 10¾ lb. tins, 13¼; 5 lb. pails, 13¾; 3 lb. cans, 14c; 1 lb. cans, 15c; 10 lb. pails, 12½; 5 lb. do, 13¾.

PEACHES—Selling at $1@1 50 ₱ bush 1 for common to fair and $1,75@2,25 for good to choice fruit—with more inquiry for the latter than the former.

PLUMS—In very fair demand with sales at $1@1 ₱ bushel, as to quality.

POULTRY—Live Chickens quotable at 50 to 75 cents per pair, according to size.

POTATOES—Market continues dull and prices are weak and declining, quotable at 75@85 ₱ brl. Sweets, $4,25@7 ₱ brl. the outside figure for prime Jerseys.

RAGS—Quiet and unchanged; woolen or refuse, ½c; cotton, 3@3½.

SEED—Timothy Seed is in good supply and the demand is fair, but we have no change to quote—quotations to 2 25@3,00 ₱ bushel. Clover Seed is not much called for; quotable at $7,50@8. Flax seed at $2@2,10.

TALLOW—Steady at 6¾@7c.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, August 18, 1874.

Trade continues very quiet, the best evidence of this lies in the diminished receipts of crude and shipments of refined. It is very evident that refiners are buying tar former very sparingly, otherwise the receipts would not be so meagre, and there is no doubt, in view of the fact that some of our largest refineries are stopped, while others are not working up to anything like their full capacity, but that the consumption here has been curtailed very considerably. Prices have undergone no quotable change for several days, ranging from 90c to $1 ₱ brl. for immediate shipment according to pipe line. Refined is also quiet and unchanged—17½ for Ambrose delivered in Philadelphia, and 16¾@ 17c on cars here to go east, and 9 to 9¾ for western shipment. In casks from 8 to ¾ of a cent ₱ gallon more, to ship west and 1½ do east, hence the difference in quotations, and this is the point which jobbers in the West should bear in mind.

The barrel trade continues very dull, notwithstanding prices are away down below actual cost. Countries, $1,3@$1,40; city make, $1,50.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls
Waring Bros.	Waring Bros., Phila.	9 2
Livingston Bros	Warden F & Co., Do.	350
Central	J P Logan	Do. 350
Citizens	Tack Bros.	Do. 170
Total		2 014

New York Wheat Market—Weekly Review.

NEW YORK, August 17.—We have had a rather more active but not satisfactory Flour market since our last. The trade have purchased more freely, mainly grades at lower prices; this is especially true of grades above $6 ₱ barrel Old Winter Wheat brands generally have been difficult of sale and large invoices could only be sold by making further concessions, and we still have to report much weaker for the sales of the superior quality of much of the new Flour arriving causes it to attract more attention and we find it very popular and growing in favor daily, hence the domestic consumption of Old Flour brands is unusually large, and the position of receivers is not an enviable one. The fact is very plain to all intelligent observers that the production of Family grades is largely in excess of the wants of the trade and we again remind millers of it and if they are wise they will heed it. All grades of Minnesota have been freely offered, and with a month's demand all grades above $6 are lower—the medium grades especially newer. New Patent Process is quite plenty and common brands are unsalable and are very poor, and cannot fail to injure the high regard in which it was held last year. Only very old brands of very superior quality are salable at extreme figures. No 2 and Superfine have been offered quite freely and are lower. Since Tuesday we have had a very fair demand for shipping brands valued at $5,85@6 and in these a large business has been done; at yesterday's market they were in active demand at a further advance. Our latest private advices from Europe we regard as more favorable for the trade, but we regard as certain that the French, Belgian and German crops of Wheat have been overestimated, and we find there is a wide difference between the views of the English crop—a very intelligent correspondent places it at a fair average yield; he thinks that in many counties the yield will not be up to the general expectation.

Our Wheat market the past week has been distinguished by much variableness at times we have had more cheerfulness and confidence in a speedy reaction, which has been speedily dispelled by better advices encouraging advices from Europe; much of this is due to the changes in the weather there, showing conclusively that very much depends upon the future of the weather as to future prices, as they are now in the midst of the harvest; the material fallings off in the quantities of wheat, the very limited arrivals of Old Spring at the upper lake ports, and very unfavorable reports from Milwaukee of the new crop in Wisconsin and Minnesota, have exerted a reassuring influence, but they have failed to enable holders to sustain values. The orders from Liverpool and London have been more numerous, largely for new Winter, which are decidedly cheap, being of excellent quality, the average surplus offered thus far are fully 2 2s to the bushel heavier than last year's crop. This is of far greater importance than is generally supposed. It should be remembered that our present supply of old Wheat in many yards, and that they cannot be induced to part with their crop at very low figures, although our surplus—including California—may be rather larger than last year. This, however, admits of much doubt, as threshing progresses, the year in many localities proves to be much less than they had expected. The quantity of Wheat now afloat for the United Kingdom is quite light, and much of this embraces the shipments from the Pacific Coast the past month, requiring four months for the destination; hence, even with good average crops in France and Great Britain—which are by no means certain—the quantity of Wheat at their command in September cannot fail to be very moderate; this, it seems to us should have some weight with dealers, and it appears to us their is not sufficient cause for the present depressed state of the market. There has been some increase in the exports from this port, but knowing the quantity of Wheat afloat for this market, we can assure our readers that the exports of Spring in September and October will be far below those of the corresponding months in previous years. Farmers will be slow to thrash out their Wheat at the prices now bid for it, and it now seems certain that only a very limited quantity of supplies will consist almost entirely of Winter; our stock of old Winter is still large; this has been extremely difficult of sale, and prices uncertain; the exports of the week are 704,2 0 bush. against 55,182 bush. in the corresponding week last year.—Tribune.

Chicago Provisions Market—Weekly Review.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—During the week just closed there was only a moderate amount of business transacted in the provision market and the fluctuations in prices were comparatively light. The more noticeable feature of the market was the increased speculative trading for delivery during the coming packing season. The impression appears to prevail among speculators that prices of hogs must rule very high that packers will be unable to commence operations at satisfactory figures, and packing during the early portion of the season will progress slowly. On the other hand sellers are inclined to the opinion that the high prices ruling for hog products will diminish the foreign demand to a great extent, and that the manufacture will consist largely of pork—or articles that will command ready sale. The results of the year's corn is not definitely settled, but the impression prevails that the crop will scarcely be an average one, though the increased number of acres planted will probably make the aggregate crop quite heavy. In regards to the supply of hog; opinions are somewhat conflicting—but the majority incline to favor the idea that the receipts will be light early in the season, and that the aggregate business may reach that of last year. The report of the Agricultural Department shows a decrease in the number of stock hogs of ten per cent. The returns of the Auditor of Ohio shows a reduction of 178,000 in the number of stock hogs in that State. The high prices ruling during the summer months have no doubt induced farmers to forward their hogs to the interior, while the high prices ruling for corn have also induced a liberal movement in that article. Packers here are disposed to move slowly and actively while the operations most largely devoted to the raising of corn seem likely to be maintained at more remunerative figures than for wheat, and in the corn raising districts the chances are that farmers will have a moderate surplus of money to spend, and that consequently trade will be fair. But it must be well understood that the failure of last year's corn crop caused the planting of a much larger area of corn this year than last, and that the yield per acre this year will be at least up to the average. There was also so much old corn left over from the crop of 1873 that the deficiency in the crop of 1873 has not been, and probably will not be felt; consequently, taking all things into account, there is scarcely be maintained for any length of time. Nevertheless the stock of hogs was pretty well thinned out by the operations of last year, and whatever may be the immediate fluctuations in prices pork will pro ably sell for a fair average price throughout the year. Farmers will be slow to thrash out their Wheat at the prices now bid for it, and it now seems certain that only a very limited quantity of supplies will consist almost entirely of Winter; our stock of old Winter is still large; this has been extremely difficult of sale, and prices uncertain; the exports of the week are 704,2 0 bush. against 55,182 bush. in the corresponding week last year.—Tribune.

Chicago Provisions Market—Weekly Review.

HOME NEWS.

Turner's Festival.

The different societies of German Turners, now celebrating the annual district Turnfest at Johnstown, are having a very enjoyable time. On Sunday evening a sacred concert was given, the instrumental portion of which was furnished by the Great Western Band, Mrs. Lohelde taking part in the vocal exercises. On Monday the turning contest took place and yesterday a pic-nic was given. The festival will close on Wednesday with a business meeting of all the Turnvereins.

Accident in a Gymnasium.

On Monday evening as a young man named Ehwanger was exercising on a turning bar in the gymnasium at Turners Hall, Allegheny, his hand slipped off and he fell violently to the ground. He was at once picked up, and as he was unable to walk it was thought that his leg was broken, and a conveyance was obtained and he was removed to his home, No. 48 Diamond street, and Dr. Urs summoned, who found that he had sprained his ankle and had also sustained very severe bruises but no bones were broken. It will be some days before he will be able to leave his home.

Detective Dressler's Return.

County Detective Peter Dressler returned home yesterday from his trip, in company with H. O. Carter, in search of the missing Charlie Ross, whom the latter professed to be able to recover, and whose statement regarding his pursuit of the abductors has already been published in the GAZETTE. Mr. Dressler's journey, which occupied several days, was unsuccessful. He believed the story told by Carter, which was a straightforward one in every respect, and said that under similar circumstances he would at any other time accompany a person to New York upon a mission of the nature involved in the disappearance of Charlie Ross.

Slight Fires.

An alarm of fire was sounded from box No. 31 about 3½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, which was caused by the discovery of flames issuing from Kelly's planing mill at the corner of Seventh avenue and Fountain street. The fire was extinguished promptly, and before any damage of consequence had been done.

At 20 minutes past 10 o'clock last night an alarm of fire was struck from box 32, corner of Penn and Tenth streets. The fire, which was, no doubt of incendiary origin, was discovered in the third story of the stable of John Graff, Esq., on Fayette street in the rear of 313 Penn avenue. The damage was very inconsiderable.

Relief Subscriptions.

Yesterday the following additional donations of money to the relief fund were reported at the Real Estate Bank in Allegheny. Collected by R. W. Piers & Co., Sixth ward, Pittsburgh: St. George Mut. Ass., $20. Collections at new Water Works, per Joseph Lowry, $434.25. Collections in the Seventh ward, Allegheny, (Troy Hill) per Jos. Lotiuk, John Ballen, Jr., and M. Ley: Joseph Knoblinger, $5; A. Reinman, $5; S. G. Mullinger, $10; Jno. Diehl, $10; Catharine Sahl, $1; John Haworth, $25; A. G. Hamman, $5; C. C. Hau, $25; Henry Kauffman, $5; M. Luners, $1; Phillip Kunkel, $1.50; E. Marigold, $5; L. Walther, $5; C. Nickles, $5; Wm. Hoff, $2; Fred. Wilhelm, $5; Martin Dewy, $10; Jacob Krus, $10; Emil. Foerster, $5; Ed. Foerster, $5; Fred. Buhner, $5; M. Wackenhauser, $5; William Hoedtle, $5; Jacob Fleck, $5; cash, $2; Ed. Gocks, $2; R. Dewhurst, $2; John Schardt, $1; John Beck, $1.50; August Hellwig, $2; H. H. Miller, $1; A. Kisling, $2; R. Martins, $5, John Riemhenz, $10; John Seils, $4; Gennogg Mott, $5; Fred. Weise, 60c; Chas. Ehlers, $5; Jos. Dobacher, $5; Mary Gast, $5; John Hoehn, $2; H. M. Scott, $1; Stephen Bolzer, $2; Geo. Kretz, Jr., $5; Martin Lappe, $50. Total, $405.60.

Pipe Line Reports.

In our issue of yesterday morning we published the reports of the different Pipe Line Companies, with the exception of the Church Run and Karns lines. The statement of the Church Run Company is as follows:

	Barrels.
Total stock	9,147 29
Outstanding receipts	7,908 08
Balance	1,239 21

The following is a recapitulation:

United Pipe Line	316,132 74
Union Pipe	380,512 64
Grand Pipe	44,040 07
Antwerp Pipe	24,877 48
American Transfer Pipe	27,188 53
Tidioute Oil Pipe	69,523 02
New York & Allegheny Pipe	14,721 00
Rochester & Oswopolis Pipe	51,098 00
Cherrytree Pipe	9,750 00
Pennsylvania Transportation	176,242 91
Ostave Pipe	17,775 48
Church Run Pipe	1,147 29
Titusville Pipe	29,749 78
New York Pipe	20,121 59
Relief Pipe Company	37,043 17
Sage Run Pipe Company	5,999 17
Total	1,233,922 87

The Karns Company is yet to be heard from.

WAYNESBURG.

Narrow Gauge Railway Meeting—Twelve Thousand Dollars Subscribed.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WAYNESBURG, PA., August 17, 1874.

A meeting was held in the Court-house this afternoon for the purpose of taking such action as will bring to a focus the matter of the long-talked-of narrow gauge railway between this place and Washington. The subject is exciting a great deal of interest all over the county, and the meeting was quite a large one. Hon. E. H. Sayers was elected President, and Judge Iams, Rev. J. J. Wood, and Messrs. Wise and Perdieus, Vice Presidents. About $12,000 were subscribed on the spot. Mr. Day's eloquent and logic speech will have the effect of unloosening purse strings. The prospect is fair for us to be linked with an iron ligament to our brother Washington and half brother Pittsburgh. Another meeting will be held on Saturday next. A. R. W.

TEMPERANCE.

The Laws to be Enforced.

A meeting of the friends of temperance was held in the Alliance' rooms last evening to organize a society for the purpose of bringing all the offenders against the law to justice. It is well-known to all persons the Sunday law is openly violated, not only by liquor dealers, but others. A permanent organization was effected by electing the following officers:

President—Gen. F. H. Lane.
Vice President—T. H. Rabe.
Secretary—Rev. I. Dermitt.
Treasurer—Finley Torrens.

A constitution was presented and adopted. A committee was appointed to draft by-laws and report at an adjourned meeting on Friday evening.

The officers were appointed to nominate a Prosecuting and Advisory Committee of seven, viz:—Two from the North Side, three from the Middle district and two from the South Side. The meeting was very enthusiastic and determined to prosecute all violations of the law. The friends of the cause were earnestly requested to meet on Friday evening agreeably to adjournment.

RIOTOUS CONDUCT.

A Disorderly Crowd at Sharpsburg.

Mr. Leonard Suppel who keeps a tavern at Sharpsburg, gave a party to some of his friends on Monday night. While the festivities were in progress a number of the employees of the Lucy furnace, went to Suppel's house and persisted in interrupting the dancing. That gentleman called in Officer Wilson who, under his instruction, ordered the men to leave the house. This the workmen refused to do and began to destroy everything of a breakable nature, on which they could lay their hands. Officer Wilson ran down to Forty-third street and gained assistance in the persons of Lieutenant White and other officers, returned to quell the disturbance. When the police arrived they found about a dozen of the furnace men regularly organized for a riot. They had formed in line, and armed with iron bars were marching toward Suppel's saloon. The officers made a raid on the men and succeeded in arresting six of them, who gave their names as John Christ, John Tetley, Michael McGinnity, John Doyle, Patrick Ford and Charles Mullen. At the hearing yesterday before Deputy Mayor Nichols the first three were fined $25 and costs, and the others $5 and costs.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

A Buggy Run Into by a Railroad Train.

On Saturday evening last a young man by the name of DIXON was returning to Scubenville in a buggy from a picnic, which was held a short distance from that place, in company with Miss Matilda Leech, when they met with a serious accident. They had reached a point a short distance below the Pan Handle R. R. bridge, when they were overtaken by the five o'clock train on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, which so frightened the horse that he became unmanagable and backed the vehicle near the track so that the forward coach struck it with such force that it was overturned and completely demolished. The young lady was taken from the wreck in an insensible condition and it is feared her injuries will prove fatal. Her under jaw was broken and she received a number of severe cuts and bruises about the head. The young man escaped uninjured. The horse was instantly killed, which involved a loss of about one hundred dollars besides the damage done to the buggy.

THAT CONFIDENCE OPERATOR.

The Youth Who Said His Name was Bigley.

Yesterday afternoon the acting Mayor gave a partial hearing in the case of the young man, who, under the assumed name of Bigley, has recently been victimizing store keepers. The particulars of his arrest by officer Paisley were given in yesterday morning's GAZETTE. The only case which was heard was that of Mr. Morganstern, who had been swindled out of furnishing goods to the amount of $15.90. The look-up was crowded with merchants who had been visited by the young man and from whom he had obtained goods. Yesterday morning the prisoner stated that his name was Nicholas Kelly, and gave information as to the whereabouts of a quantity of articles, including the jewelry which he had obtained from the Messrs. Stevenson. He stated to the Mayor that he would endeavor to return all the goods, and begged that the informations made against him might be withdrawn, promising if this were done, he would leave the city. The Mayor committed him to jail to await a further hearing on Friday afternoon next.

Just after the commitment had been made out, Mr. Henry G. Hale, the merchant tailor, made a further information against Kelly, charging him with forgery. Mr. H. produced two orders for clothes which had been presented by the prisoner, to which the signature of N. J. Bigley was attached. Other informations of a like character will probably be made to day.

DIVINE JUDGMENTS.

The Attitude of the "Leader."

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Our friend—the *Leader*—copies into its columns the kind and favorable notice of the GAZETTE with respect to the services in St. Peter's Church on Sunday morning, and then proceeds to write an elaborate review of the sermon, paying the undersigned the compliment of being the gentleman who "distinguished himself last winter as a staunch defender of the ancient Jewish idea of the Sabbath."

That thing, to begin with, is *utterly untrue*. The *Leader* stated, and attempted to defend the proposition, that "*there is no day set apart which Christians are bound to regard as more sacred than any other day.*" These are, as near as I can remember, the precise words, but this was the nature of the proposition. To that point I wrote and confined myself, the *mode or manner* of regarding the day being developed only so far as was necessary to the proof of the main thing at issue; only so far as they came out in the quotations of verses from the Scriptures, and in the words of early enactments and laws on the subject. Why the *Leader* should be so disposed to deal unfairly with me, as on some occasions it has seemed to show itself, I am at a loss to determine. But I certainly never attempted to defend "the ancient Jewish idea of the Sabbath" as the Christian idea.

With respect to the review, I certainly shall not attempt to reply to a critic who is so manifestly unfair and superficial as to attempt to review and criticise a production that he neither has *heard* or *read*, and at the same time refuses to accept the statement of one who heard the argument, that it was convincing.

F. sees a work of art. He describes its outlines and general features, and favorably reports upon such points as strike him. *N* immediately prepares an elaborate article upon the unfortunate creation of the artist *in detail*, and passes judgment upon it *unfavorably*. I do not think any genuine artist, or thorough student of art, would feel called upon to notice any such criticism, or, at best, to do more than call attention to *the fact* that the criticism emanated from *one who had never seen the work himself*, or *any thing* but a short, and therefore necessarily *imperfect* description of it.

I only wish to call the attention of your readers to the *attitude* of the writer of the *article* in the *Leader*. His war is not with the preacher but with the *Bible*. His attitude is that of *hostility toward anything within the realm or domain of Faith*. Faith implies that a man *believes* God, accepts His *plain Word*, is willing to wait where He has not spoken till He makes things clear. St. Paul says the Christian "walks by faith, and not by sight." This writer, therefore, is hostile to *Christianity* because he is hostile to its *chief* and *animating* principle, which is *Faith*.

Now, I did not say a *single thing* in that whole sermon which I did not sustain by *Scripture*, chapter and verse, and by *examples* and *illustrations* so plain that "the wayfaring man, though a fool, need not err therein." And I believe I may safely appeal to all that heard me if this is not so. And the *Leader* may have my sermon, just as I delivered it, for publication, if it wants it, after which, I respectfully submit, a review will be much more in good taste in its editorials.

The question is not what the writer in the *Leader thinks* about the attributes or dealings of God, but, what has God revealed? The Bible is such a revelation of them. If He has not revealed Himself there, then He has made no revelation of Himself anywhere. Christians believe the Bible is God's revelation of Himself. His will, and dealings with men, and we will go there for the philosophy of life, and death, and 'judgments." They will not go to the *Leader* for it, at least not till it gets into the habit of *reading or hearing* the sermons, and religious articles it attempts to review.

David murders Uriah, (2nd Sam. xv, 15 24) God says to him: "Now, therefore, the sword shall never depart from thine house." Also we commend to the *Leader's* notice the 11th and 12th verses of the same chapter, (2 Sam. xii.,) to see about the *innocent* persons that should suffer. And so Absalom slew his brother for his crime to his sister, (chap. xii.) Absalom revolted against his father and took his father's wives, (chap. xv.) Take into account also that *Absalom* was one of *blood* and *destruction*, as the plainly declared result of that sin. Of course the *Leader* will not believe the account or see any "justice" in it."

It has a perfect right to its opinion, but then it does not *believe the Bible*. Its attitude is that of hostility to what the *Christian believes to be the word of God*, to *Christianity*, not to the humble Rector of St. Peter's Church, who is trying to teach his people the old faith, and lead them to believe in a *personal* and *intelligent* God, who rules the universe and *controls the affairs of men*. It tries to *hide God away somewhere* behind His own inexorable laws, or bind Him with the chains of a hard *fate*, or imagine Him *blinded* by the irresponsible movements of chance. In fine, the purport of its position is that taken by the men whom David describes in the psalms: "Thou hast said in thy heart, There is no God." He hideth away his face, and he will never see it."

But the writer in the *Leader* may try to dodge behind the assertion that this is "Jewish theology." He has a great hostility to "stiff Old Testament sermons," and "Jewish ideas of the Sabbath," and all that kind of thing. These things "vex his righteous soul."

I then most respectfully call his attention to the words of Christ Himself to be found in the xxiii. chapter of St. Matthew's Gospel at the 34th, 35th and 36th verses. "Whereupon I send unto you Prophets, and wise men, and Scribes; and some of them ye shall kill and crucify; and some of them shall ye scourge in your synagogues, and persecute them from city to city: That upon you may *come all the righteous blood shed upon the earth*, from the blood of righteous Abel unto the blood of Zacharias, son of Barachias, whom ye slew between the temple and the altar. Verily I say unto you, *all these things shall come upon this generation*." And they did. And I wish to call notice to the *innocent* that suffered, *sympathetic wise men and Scribes*; and in that "generation" were *women* and *children*. The *attitude* of the writer of the article before me is therefore that of hostility to the Christian's "walks in faith, and not by sight." This writer, therefore, is hostile to *Christianity* because he is hostile to its *chief* and *animating* principle, which is *Faith*.

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A SAD STORY.

A Wife and Mother Left by Her Husband in Destitute Circumstances.

A very sad case of destitution was brought to light yesterday in Allegheny. A very respectably dressed and genteel looking woman with a child in her arms, about one o'clock, called at the Real Estate Bank and inquired for Mr. John Dean. That gentleman was not present, but one of the officers of the bank asked her why she wished to see Mr. Dean. The woman stated that she wanted to beg some assistance, as she was really in abject want. In answer to an inquiry she gave her name, but at the request of the gentleman who told our reporter the story, we refrain from publishing it. Her tale was as follows: Her husband is attached to one of the sewing machine offices of this city as canvasser. On Thursday last he started up the Allegheny river in a skiff taking with him a machine, for which he had secured a purchaser. Since that time the woman has heard nothing of her lord, and she fears that some accident has befallen him. When he left he stated that he would be back on Saturday. The poor woman had no money in the house and has been starving for the past two or three days. She stated that she did not wish to complain herself, but that she could not bear to see her little one wanting the necessaries of life. All she wanted was for some arrangement to be made for the child being taken care of, while she could look for work at her old business, that of a dressmaker. The unfortunate creature was sent to some charitable ladies, who gave her immediate relief, and who promised to devise permanent means for the child being cared for.

Colored Shoes a Specialty.

There can be found all grades and styles of colored shoes for ladies and Misses at bottom prices, at R. Taggart's, No. 129 Federal street, Allegheny City. You can have them at your own figures, as they must be sold before the season closes. So, go now and get good shoes and good bargains.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

The Republican State Convention meets today at Harrisburg.

····The Allegheny Park Commission met last evening and approved bills to the amount of $436 68.

····The Mayor's detectives yesterday afternoon entertained their friends with a musk melon lunch.

····A mad dog was shot at the corner of Beaver and Washington avenues, Allegheny, on Monday evening.

····Brown is not averse to accepting Morris' challenge, provided the race comes off at Halifax on or before September 31.

····A grand temperance meeting will be held at the Tarentum camp ground this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Crusaders and others are invited.

····Eliza Lewis yesterday brought two suits for slander in the Common Pleas Court, one against Mary Moore and the other against Michael and Bridget Kean.

····Yesterday Officers Forsch and Berberich, of Allegheny, removed an insane woman from Troy Hill to Dixmont. It was feared that she would set fire to her house.

····The Mutuals of New York will play a game of base ball with the Union nine of Allegheny, this afternoon at Union Park. It will commence at half past 3 o'clock.

····Officer Thomas Swift last night arrested a young man named Ed Oaks for committing an unprovoked assault upon a colored carriage driver, in front of the Central Hotel.

····The *Dispatch* composing room was entered at an early hour yesterday morning by some unknown parties, who pied their cases of type, and stole a composing "stick."

····Last evening a little child playing on the Fourth street road, between Stevenson and Pride streets, was ridden over by a light wagon. Fortunately the injuries sustained by the little one were not serious.

····On Monday evening a little son of Officer Peter Boyle, the night watchman on the Allegheny suspension bridge, was bitten by a bull dog. The dog was shot. The boy's wound is quite a severe one.

····A one armed stranger in the city who hails from Johnstown, was yesterday made the victim of one of the thieves who loaf around the Union Depot. His pocket book containing $60 was stolen from him.

····At the meeting of the Seventeenth ward taxpayers on Monday evening Messrs. John J. Mitchell, C. F. Kiopfer and M. McCullough were appointed additional delegates to the Central Executive Union.

····The United States detectives yesterday arrested David Byers and Louisa Wolf on charges of violating the Internal Revenue law. The defence consists in carrying on the business of retail liquor sellers without paying any special tax.

····The following is clipped from an exchange: Dr. Hodge, of Allegheny City, and Dr. Paxton, of Pittsburgh, had a match race a few days since on Lake Arrowhead. Dr. Hodge won after a tough struggle with the other physician. The "other physician" is decidedly amusing.

····If you remove from the ward in which you now reside, into another, after the 2nd of September, you cannot vote at the November election. And the *Leader* says *Republican*.

Yes you can—in the ward from which you removed, provided you are assessed and have your taxes paid.

····The committee in the Eighth ward, Allegheny, appointed to collect for the relief of the sufferers, consisting of Messrs. G. Fisher, Groetzinger, Kerry and Wm. Zehnder, have paid over $1,094.85 to the treasurer. Messrs. Fisher and Groetzinger alone collected over $900 of this amount.

····On Monday night a blind man was robbed at the Morgan House, on Penn street, of fifty dollars in bills which was sewed up in an inside pocket of his coat. He was placed in a room with a man named Lewis, and Mrs. Clouser, the landlady, suspecting the latter of having committed the theft, has made an information against him for larceny.

····An emigrant, who arrived at the outer depot at an early hour yesterday morning, left the train at the round house and in trying to find his way down town, fell over the wall on Liberty street. The result of the fall was a fracture of the right leg. The injured man was conveyed to the lock-up, where the fracture was reduced by Dr. McCoy, after which he was removed to the Mercy Hospital.

····In regard to the death of Mrs. Boettger it is stated that a letter of two pages appeared before an Alderman about three weeks ago, for the purpose of making information against the husband and son, but the magistrate refused to entertain the charge. The Coroner was interviewed, and stated that his opinion, a charge of murder could not be entertained. The name of the unfortunate woman was Petre, and she was married to Boettger July 15, 1872.

····The people out Wylie avenue are somewhat inclined to be Fourth of July Woods. On Monday night they stuffed a suit of clothes, making what they called a "stuffed paddy," and laid the object in a ditch, then rushed into a house where a certain policeman was taking a rest, and informed him that a drunken man was lying outside, whereupon the officer repaired to the spot, but would not seize the supposed inebriate until a lantern was brought into requisition, when he discovered the joke. He became very angry, and swore vengeance upon the perpetrators of the trick.

PERSONAL.

···Mr. A. Danse and family returned yesterday from their summer cottage.

···Gen. G. A. Jones, Superintendent of the Cleveland, Mt. Vernon and Columbus Railroad was registered at the Union Depot Hotel yesterday.

···D. Fundenberg and family arrived home yesterday from a five weeks tour in the North-west. The Dr. looks very much invigorated, and will resume his profession to-day.

···Among the guests at the Union Depot Hotel yesterday were Miss E. Hazzard, J. T. Storer, Mrs. P. S. Hoverd, J. H. Lynch, G. P. Lacy, W. H. Tilton and Miss L. Ashbridge, Philadelphia; B. V. Jackson and Mrs. Watterson, Wheeling, W. Va.; A. O. D. Lustman, Westmoreland county; W. Swift, Emporium; George H. Christy, Sewickley; A. M. Palmer and John S. McCalmont, Franklin; J. B. Smith and mother and A. W. Wetherstay, Youngstown, Ohio; William S. Colobin, Canonsburg; A. W. Cox, Oil City; D. B. Kerr, Cadiz, Ohio. Wm. Swaggert, Meadville; Mrs. H. H. Lindsay and R. D. Myers, Waynesburg; James Slocum and daughter, Brownsville; Grier C. Orr, Kittanning; E. Jones and lady, Summerhill.

POLICE ITEMS.

Yesterday's Petty Offences.

ACTING Mayor McMasters disposed of four common cases at the hearing yesterday afternoon.

THOMAS MARTIN was committed by Alderman McMasters, charged with surety of the peace to await a hearing.

J. N. DAGO was committed on a charge of larceny by tailee by Alderman William Shore to await a hearing.

J. O. LOVE was charged with surety of the peace by officer John D. Herr before Deputy Mayor Mitchell. Warrant issued.

A WARRANT was issued by Alderman Hagar for the arrest of Edmund Youries, whom, it is alleged, refuses to support his wife.

MARGARET BILLONS is charged with larceny by bailee before Alderman Shore, on the oath of Julia Jones. A warrant was issued.

JAMES MELLON was charged with assault and battery before Alderman Logan, on the oath of Eliza Thompson. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

PATRICK KING was committed by Alderman Joseph Butler on two charges of like preferment, on the oath of James Lougan, to await a hearing to-day.

ELIZA THOMPSON lodged an information against Catharine Mellon before Alderman Logan, charging her with disorderly conduct. Warrant issued.

AN information was made before Alderman Thomas against Thomas Powers charging him with larceny on the oath of Catharine Martin. A hearing will take place to-day.

A MAN named Welsh was arrested on Monday afternoon for stealing a bundle at the Union Depot. The Acting Mayor yesterday sent him to the workhouse for thirty days.

AN information was made before Alderman McMasters by Martin Healy against Jacob Harrison and Brisky Paddon, for assault and battery on two of the plaintiff's boys. Warrant issued.

JOHN CALLAGHAN and John Atkinson will have a hearing to-day before Alderman Thomas. They are charged with aggravated assault and battery and surety of the peace on the oaths of Thomas Martin and Catharine Martin.

JAMES DUGAN appeared before Alderman Butler and made information against James and Patrick King, who owed him a board bill, and as was alleged, was about to leave the city. The necessary steps were taken by issuing a warrant.

JAMES WELSH was given thirty days to Claremont by the Acting Mayor yesterday for plundering at the Union Depot. He has been in the habit of stealing bundles and satchels belonging travelers, and yesterday was captured by the aid of a decoy bundle.

JOHN CHRIST, John Fatterley, Michael McEnully, John Doyle, Pat Ford, and Charles Mullen, were fined—the first three, $25 each, and the balance $10 each, by Deputy Mayor Mitchell for disorderly conduct, in making a raid on the house of Leonard Appel, breaking the windows with stones and clubs.

AN information was made against John McDavitt by R. Schlesinger before Alderman Hagar, charging him with false pretences in obtaining goods from the plaintiff, who is an agent for an eastern house, by representing that he owned the property in which he lived, which is alleged to have been a false statement. A warrant was issued.

NANCY MCFADDEN made an information against Jeremiah Cunningham before Alderman Joseph Butler, charging him with assault and battery, the defendant was arrested by the Constable and brought into the 'Squire's office, when he made an assault upon the officer who had him in custody. He was given a sore head for his disorderly conduct. A hearing will take place this morning.

JOSEPH FOX made an information before Deputy Mayor Mitchell, again t his father, charging him with assault and battery in knocking him down on the public highway with a club. Edward Jones also makes information against Mr. Fox, charging him with felonious assault. The defendant was held to bail on the first charge in the sum of $1,000, and on the second, in the amount of $1,000. Mr. Fox relatives have also brought suits against his prosecutors in the above case, charging them with assault and battery. Warrants were issued for the arrest of the defendants.

Runaway.

Yesterday afternoon two horses attached to a handsome new carriage, belonging to Mr. Ehlers, whose livery stable is on Madison avenue, Allegheny, were left standing on Madison avenue by the driver, when they suddenly became frightened and ran off to the West Penn railroad track, and starting along it ran to Anderson street, bumping and smashing the carriage over the ties. When they arrived at that point the horses broke away from the carriage, but not until one of them was very badly hurt. The carriage was almost completely demolished. No one was hurt.

ALLEGHENY CITY HALL.

How Shall it be Heated?—A Lively Discussion and Unsatisfactory Result.

The Committee on City Property of Allegheny Councils met last evening. Messrs. Price, Kilcker, Burton, Stedeford, Reineman, Hastings and Chairman George Coehran, being present.

It was decided to allow the Clerk of Common Council to occupy one half the room now used by the City Assessor.

The matter of awarding the contract for placing heating apparatus in the City Hall was then taken up. Our readers will remember that at a previous meeting two bids, one from Blake & Shotwell and the other from Craig brothers, were opened, and both found to be alike. At this time there was a tie vote as to which party should have the contract, and it was finally decided to allow the absent members of the committee to have their votes recorded. Since then all the members have recorded their votes, and Messrs. Blake & Shotwell received 7, and Messrs. Craig Brothers 6 votes. Mr. Kilcker, a member of the committee had recorded his vote in favor of the Blake apparatus, but on last Thursday he called on the clerk and desired to change his vote to the other party, but the clerk declined to allow him to do so.

After closing up the other business, chairman Coehran said that there was nothing else to do but to award the contract for the heating apparatus.

The clerk proceeded to read the minutes of the last meeting in regard to the matter and the votes recorded.

Mr. Hastings then said that he believed Mr. Kilcker desired to change his vote.

The chairman said it could not be done without the consent of the entire committee.

After some argument as to the Chairman's ruling, Mr. Hastings moved to settle the matter by allowing Mr. Kilcker to change his vote. The vote was four for and three against the adoption of the resolution, and the Chairman decided that the motion was lost as under the motion adopted at a previous meeting it required a majority of the entire committee to pass any resolution.

Mr. Hastings, excitedly, said that Mr. Kilcker had a right to change his vote, and no one could prevent him. He knew all about the matter from "it" to "z," and he would take it to Councils and show the whole thing up. Mr. Kilcker then said that somehow this thing had got into the papers about him, and he would like to know whose fault it was, whether it was the Clerk's or any one else's.

Clerk White denied having told it to the reporters.

Mr. Reineman said that Mr. Kilcker had come to him and praised the Blake apparatus, and said it was the best, and Craig's was not worth anything.

Mr. Kilcker—I deny that, I deny that. I did not. I merely told you that Blake's apparatus had been somewhat more praised than the other. I spent a half day going around examining the different apparatuses and am satisfied that Craig's is as good as Blake's, and I do not want to see the contract go to an eastern firm when we can do as well at home.

Mr. Price—Mr. Chairman, at first I favored the Blake apparatus, and had made my mind up to vote for it, but when I examined the Craig apparatus I was fully satisfied that it was all that was desired, and further—

Chairman—Well, gentlemen, I think—

Mr. Price—Mr. Chairman, I want to have my say. We don't want you to do all the talking here. The gentleman then proceeded to speak of the merits of the two different apparatus.

Mr. Hastings—I think this thing is absurd. A member can change his vote when he pleases, and no one can prevent it. I would defy any one to prevent me from changing mine if I chose to change it.

After some further discussion of this character, Mr. Hastings moved that the contract be awarded to Craig Bros.

The question being put, there were four in favor and three against.

The chairman decided the motion lost.

Mr. Hastings—Why, Mr. Chairman, it only requires a majority.

Chairman—I say that it requires a majority of the committee, under the resolution adopted at last meeting.

Mr. Price, Ha! Ha! that's ruling for you.

The ayes and nays were called for as follows:

Ayes—Hastings, Price, Stedeford and Kilcker. Nays.—Barton, Reineman and Chairman Coehran.

The chairman decided the motion lost.

Mr. Kilcker—Well, that beats me. This is too much one sided. I think we had better adjourn.

Mr. Hastings taking his hat, I don't think I shall ever see such rulings again. I would like to see a little sense used here, anyhow.

Adjourned.

The matter of awarding the contracts will probably not be settled until the next meeting of Council, on Thursday week.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Filed for Record.

The following deeds have been filed for record with County Recorder Richardson, since our last report:

Thomas Mellon et ux. to Peter M. McGuirk, February 21, 1874; two lots in Braddock's borough, 50x115 feet, with buildings. Price $1,800

Jacob Hoover, M. Shopene, January 21, 1871; lot in Indiana township, one acre and 28 perches. Price.....$329

Christian Seibert et ux. to Martin Bibu, August 5, 1874; lot on O'Brien street, Shaler township, 40x127 feet, with buildings. Price $1,000

Wm. Hall et ux. to Wm. J. Blackstone April 2, 1870; lot in Kilbuck township, one and a half acres, with buildings. Price.....$2,000

Charles Snyder et ux. to heirs of Mrs. Sarah Gray, June 1, 1874; lot on Caldwell street, Eleventh ward, city, 20x100 feet. Price $10

Andrew McClure et ux. to Alex McClure, October 27, 1872; half of two tracts of land in Mifflin township, October 27, 1872; containing 137 acres and 108 perches. Price $1,250

Wm. Schumaker et ux. to John Henry Hatchman, August 12, 1874; two lots on Manila street, Allegheny, 36 feet front and extending back to Saw Mill alley with building. Price $2,100

Frederick Herman et ux. to Jacob Herman, December 19, 1871; lot on Joseph Scott's plan, Eleventh ward, Allegheny. Price $1,900

Joseph Ritchie et ux. to Jonathan Neeley, June 13, 1874; lot on Prospect avenue, Thirty-second ward, 48x100 feet, with building. Price.....$3,100

Samuel Kennedy et ux. to Alex. Boyd, July 29, 1874; lot on Seventh street, McKeesport, 50x140 feet. Price.....$384

Mrs. Rebecca Brown to Philip Jacobs, October 1, 1873; two lots on Liberty avenue, 40x100 feet, Price.....$4,000

James Girty et. ux. to Catharine Weber, December 8, 1871; lot on Craft avenue, Fourteenth ward, 20x100 feet. Price.....$500

M. Sheilaby et. ux. to Owen Evans, March 20, 1874; lot in Tenth ward, Allegheny, 25x141. Price.....$500

Thomas B. Cook et. ux. to Peter Patterson, July 23, 1873; lot on Shaid's avenue, McKeesport, 30x68 feet. Price.....$550

Gorner Davis et. ux. to the School District of the Third ward, Allegheny; lot on Rebecca street, 25x50 feet, with buildings. $4,500

Nancy Walker to William F. Hamilton, July 30, 1874; lot in Elizabeth borough, 60x120 feet. Price.....$1,000

C. H. Love et ux. to Samuel McKeaghan, November 25, 1871; lot in Charters township, 50x100. Price.....$800

John F. Knight et ux. to James Haken; lot No. 5 in Reed's plan, Kilbuck township. Price.....$500

Christian Seibert and John Seibert et ux. to Peter Keil, March 29, 1874; half part of eight lots in the Mowry property, Eighteenth ward, city. Price.....$8,800

John Gooks to Daniel Sweeney, August 11, 1874; lot on Harriet street, Tenth ward, Allegheny, 20x200. Price.....$650

Jacob Cramer et ux. to John Weekle, July 26, 1873; same as above. Price.....$650

AGAIN TO THE FRONT.

Second Avenue and the Connellsville Railroad—A Bill in Equity Filed.

In the Court of Common Pleas yesterday afternoon a bill in equity was filed by George Shiras, on behalf of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad company, against the City of Pittsburgh, M. K. Moorhead, J. D. Scully, W. J. Lewis, R. H. Palmer, Jr. and Peter Connelly, Commissioners for the improvement of Second avenue, and John Mackin, contractor. Some months ago the company brought suit against the Commissioners named above and asked for a preliminary injunction to restrain them from perpetual one. The preliminary injunction was refused on argument, and recently the complainants determined to withdraw their bill, which they did on payment of costs. In the new bill filed yesterday the plaintiffs claim for themselves of the protection offered by the new Constitution, which they lacked in their former bill, it having been filed previous to the time that instrument went into effect. They claim that their embankments will be cut and removed at several points, which will work irreparable injury to them, and that the defendants are mere trespassers, unjustified by any act of Assembly; that the act of Assembly under which their supposed authority is based is unconstitutional, and that they have not complied with section eight, article sixteen, of the constitution, which requires them to give proper security to property holders. It is also alleged that by reason of the actual and threatened acts of trespass, the safety of the orator's railroad is greatly endangered, and the lives of passengers and the safe transit of mails and property are put in jeopardy. It is therefore asked that now by a preliminary, and hereafter by a final injunction, the said defendants, their agents and servants, shall be restrained and enjoined from violating or interfering with the railroad of the orators, and from cutting away or removing, or infringing upon, or removing the embankments and supporters of said railroad. The argument on the bill will be heard on Thursday morning.

THE MUNICIPAL DEBT.

The County Valuation on City Property—Constitutional Limit—Is it Exceeded?

Yesterday afternoon a committee from the Tax